FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A Teacher Wanted.

A LADY who can teach all the English branches, Music, &c., to teach in my family.

W. A. ATKINSON.

Elizabethtown, Sept. 9. ...

PUBLICATIONS

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All orders promptly attended to.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 1. 60*tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.
Daniel Watson, Adm'r of Jennett Watson, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch McKenzie, Nancy McKenzie, Arch'd Watson, John H Watson, Alex. M. Watson, Jas. S. Watson, Nathaniel S. Watson, Prisallah M. Watson, John McKenzie, John Wilkinson and wife Margaret.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McKenzie, John Wilkinson and wife Margaret, John H. Watson, Alex. M. Watson and Jas. S. Watson, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August A. D. 1863.

63*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.
John McInnis, Adm'r of Peter Levingston, dec'd, *vs.* the Heirs-at-Law of Peter Levingston.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh G Levingston and Duncan J. Levingston, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August A. D 1863.

63*6tpd] JNO A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.
Sarah Gibson vs. Hiram Gibson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office a Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1863.

55*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

THE TITHE LAW.—A friend who takes a deep interest—as all sensible and patriotic men do—in the success of our present great struggle for life, liberty and property, closes a letter to us as follows:—

"Recognition by France and victory are the convincing arguments. I "feel it in my bones" that both are at hand, the latter heralded by Bragg's success over Rosecranz.

"All our energies must be bent at once to the finances and feeding the people. Will you pardon me for a few suggestions?

"Isn't the tithe law liable to some great objections? 1st, accumulations at inaccessible points; 2d, evasions; 3d, and in my opinion the greatest, the effect of causing farmers to withhold supplies from the general market; 4th, wastefulness; 5th, number of officials.

"Why isn't flour in market?, Because the currency is not popular—if the people get money for wheat they can't buy anything with it, and Mr. Memminger has taught us the danger of *holding* Confederate notes. How can you remedy this evil? In my judgment by repealing Mr. Memminger's money tax. The tax would be very light, [...] the farmers can pay it. They would be *obliged*, in order to do so, to sell their produce in the general market, and thus as the supply would be increased the price would go down. Thus those not farmers can buy as well as the Gov't. and the Gov't can by impressment get what it needs near the railroad lines, provided it could not buy enough. As sure as fate, if this tax in kind remains as it is and the farmers can pay their taxes in produce, they will as a body sell nothing to the people, because they will not need money. Let this tax be paid in money, the circulation will be largely diminished, and the farmer *must* sell. Add to this tax, recognition by France and consequent increase of confidence in the government, which will cause funding *not* compulsory, and the currency will improve and trade in breadstuffs spring up again."

We concur with our friend in his hopeful view of "the situation." We have never despaired of success in this war. Feeling always, and deeply, that it is not in man to command success, that the South may not even deserve it, and that it has been and is the will of Providence to punish the sins of both sections; yet we have faith that this punishment, in what they have already suffered and what they may have yet to suffer, is for a wise purpose; but that in the end we shall assuredly triumph. The United States in their gigantic power were rapidly approaching to a condition in which, if they had remained united, they would have been the scourge of the world. In mercy, they have been disunited and shorn of their stupendous power as well as of something of the conceit which would have induced them to use that power wrongfully and recklessly. We trust it is not irreverent to suppose that for some such purposes as these, disunion has been permitted, and both sections visited with war. But the war must close, in God's good time, and we are permitted to see from Sacred History, that justice is always done in the end. We have faith in the justice of our cause. We know that the South was driven to disunion and war mainly by a fanatical meddling of the Northern people with what in no way concerned them now, though it ought to have concerned them when they sold the negroes to us. And then, though we know that there is irreligion enough in the South to call down the punishment of war, yet we believe it will not compare with the shocking moral condition of the North. Such considerations have given us unwavering faith that in this war the battle will not be to the strong. But for such considerations, and such faith, we should have been miserable enough during the past months when so many have been desponding under reverses, so many have had to mourn the loss of relatives and friends, and so many have been driven pennyless from their homes by a cruel enemy. We cannot think that so hard a fate is in store for us as to be consigned again to a union with such a people.

But we have wandered from our purpose, which was to offer a few observations upon our friend's objections to the tithe law. We freely admit that the law may not be perfect, and that it inaugurates a vast and complicated system. But it was a *necessity*, and is the result of the most anxious deliberations of a body of eminently patriotic men—the very best thing that they could devise for the relief of the country.

The first objection, viz: accumulation of produce at inaccessible points, is fully met by the law itself, which, in the 13th section provides as follows:

"Should the Secretary of War notify the Secretary of the Treasury that it would be impracticable for him to collect or use the articles taxed in kind, or any of them, to be received in certain districts or localities, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to collect in said districts or localities the money value of said articles specified in said estimate and not required in kind, and said money value shall be due on the first day of January in each and every year, and be collected as soon thereafter as practicable."

We have heretofore been asked, what would be "the money value" of such articles? We suppose, not the value in market, but the value fixed by the commissioners to regulate impressments. If, for instance, the government could not use corn in Moore county, and should elect to take the money value, we presume it would require neither more nor less than $20 per barrel, the sum fixed on by Messrs. Blackstock and Burgwyn as the proper price in case of impressments in that county. It could not be expected that the government would take less than it offers to give, and it would be most unreasonable and unjust of it to require more to be paid under such circumstances than it would pay if it were a compulsory purchaser.

The 2d objection is, evasion. This can only be met by vigilance. It is common under all tax laws. Dishonest men will find some mode of evading any law, however carefully framed. It would not, however, seem even so easy to conceal visible and tangible objects like crops as to conceal incomes, profits, and many other objects of taxation.

The 3d objection does not appear to us to be well founded. Suppose a money tax equivalent to the amount of the produce tax were substituted, perhaps the farmer might find it necessary to sell the tenth part of his produce to pay the tax, but having done that, he would then have precisely the same motive for withholding the remaining nine-tenths from the general market. The remedy proposed, impressment by government, is worse than the disease. We do not suppose that any other imaginable mode of procuring supplies is so odious or inconvenient or unjust as the impressment mode. It is one of the advantages of the tithe-law that it seeks to obviate the necessity of impressment.

As to the withholding of food from market, we do not despair that a more generous and wise course will yet be pursued by the farmers. No man with full barns, it seems to us, can sleep quietly when he knows that his fellow-beings, even his neighbors and friends, are perishing with hunger. *Will they perish?* The answer is furnished by the vast increase of cases of robbery in all parts of the State. If the rich will not sell at all, or only at prices which the poor can not pay, do they expect the poor to starve? We would not take from the thief one particle of his guilt, but is not the extortioner who drives him to it likewise guilty?

The man who refuses to take Confederate money is manifestly a public enemy, and ought to pack up and go into Lincoln's dominions. The success of our cause is now dependent upon the currency question. Our gallant troops have done their part nobly, and are yet ready to give their lives to the cause. And what imaginable-excuse can a man who is at home give to himself or to his country or to his kinsmen on the battle-fields, for refusing to risk a little money instead of his worse than worthless life? A little money! Afraid to sell his produce for Confederate notes, as we hear that some are, when his refusal helps to destroy their value and enable our enemies to conquer and to deprive these timid money loving extortioners of all that they possess, money, lands, negroes and all! Was there ever so unwise, so unpatriotic, so suicidal a proceeding!

Our correspondent proposes to abolish the tithe tax and substitute a money tax. As he cannot have overlooked the fact, first stated by Mr. Pugh, Member of Congress from Alabama, and more than once repeated in the Observer, that according to the Constitution no money tax can be laid on lands and negroes, the great items of property in the Confederacy, till a Census shall have been taken, which cannot be done now, we suppose he means a money tax on productions of farms. Perhaps that would have been [...] considered both and had sufficient reasons for adopting the tithe. But let the latter have a fair trial. It is necessarily the law for this year, and the objections to it may diminish in practice.

The 4th objection of our friend is, wastefulness. We do not see why there should be more waste under this system than under that heretofore existing, of which there have been frequent and perhaps just complaints. There will be incompetent, negligent and unfaithful agents under any system, but we cannot see why they should be worse under this than under any other.

The 5th objection is, number of officials. We are not prepared to say how far this objection is well founded. The government has necessarily had heretofore a large number of men in the commissary department, collecting from all parts of the country the food necessary to feed the army. It does not appear plain to us that this corps need be materially increased by the tithe law. If the work is done by eighty-five men in North Carolina, one in each county, it is likely to be better done than by the same number under the old system, who may be in great part dispensed with.

It is the manifest duty of every patriotic citizen to make the tithe law work well and smoothly, and as far as possible to remove from the public mind all thoughts of its being a hard, or unjust, or annoying law. It was enacted for the purpose of sustaining the cause of the Confederacy, of feeding the army, of saving the issue of more hundreds of millions of Confederate notes, which would still further expand and depreciate the currency. Every man, woman and child is interested in the furtherance of these objects; and every man should therefore cheerfully submit to the law and aid in carrying it into full effect. He who throws difficulties in the way of its successful operation, as some have sought to do, throws difficulties in the way of independence and safety, and he may be well assured that after independence is secured, he and his posterity will feel the weight of a public odium that they would fain escape from at any cost. Of course we refer only to those who have manifested a factious opposition to this as their conduct indicated they would to any other tax law. We have no particular attachment to the present law that will prevent us from seeing and desiring to correct its imperfections, or to change the whole system, if it does not work out the desired end. We shall be better able to judge after a fair trial, and will as cheerfully yield our assent to a change as our correspondent undoubtedly does to the present law. Though we may differ as to the mode, the object is the same.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The Richmond Enquirer, alluding to the case before Chief Justice Pearson last week, says:

"We begin to be tired of *habeas corpus;* it is the great organ and engine of every sort of skulking, disaffection and treason. By it are obtained fraudulent discharges from the army, summary enlargement of spies, traitors and instigators of desertion. Nobody profits by it but some few lawyers; and these lawyers themselves ought to be in the army *non obstante* Habeas Corpus.

"Nobody will be surprised that Habeas Corpus is a great favorite with that rotten portion of the people of North Carolina called Buffaloes. They are always raising new cases upon that eternal writ, and rely upon it for the success of all their grand and petty treasons. It appears that their chief solicitude is now to shield the deserters under that great *ægis* and *palladium* of liberty."

It is a bad sign when a man "begins to be tired" of "the great ægis and palladium of liberty," the writ of habeas corpus, the "great writ of right," upon which personal and political liberty depend. Lincoln is tired of habeas corpus, and it is one of our chief objections to him that he has abolished it in his dominions. Let not our people be educated by the press to despise that or any other right of a free people secured by LAW.

As to the "fraudulent discharges," &c., if the Enquirer knows of any such, it ought to expose them. If it does not, it is but a libeler. How it may be in Virginia, where, a few days ago, we saw three habeas corpus cases in one day's proceedings of a Court, we know not; but in this State discharges have been made upon lawful grounds. In a number of the cases discharges were not obtained. In those fraud may have been attempted, but if so it failed.

We would like to know from the Enquirer who catch deserters in other States, in Virginia for instance, where there are plenty of them? "The rotten portion of the people of" Virginia—a far larger portion than that in North Carolina—don't trouble themselves about habeas corpus. They are in the yankee army, fighting against the gallant soldiers of North Carolina. If the Enquirer will manage the disaffection in its own State it will have quite enough to do, without concerning itself about what we unfortunately have in North Carolina, some of which, it is plain to us here, has been caused by the Enquirer's vilification of our State and people, especially during the time—now long past, we are glad to know—when it was considered the President's organ.

ROBBERY AND INCENDIARISM.—We regret to learn that on the night of the 23d Sept the Barn and School House of Harris Tysor, Esq. of Fair Haven, Moore county, were consumed by fire, with nearly all his Winter feed for stock. He had fortunately moved his wheat from the barn a day or two previously. His tannery was entered at the same time and nearly all his leather taken. As a friend in that neighborhood writes, "Mr. Tysor is one of the best, most energetic, industrious, and charitable citizens in that section." This mischief has been done him by a band of vile outlaws, deserters and cowardly conscripts. We trust that a speedy retribution will overtake them.

A TROPHY.—A yankee Drum Major's Staff has been left at this office, which was captured by Lieut. Jas. N. Turner of Harnett county, an officer of the 2d N. C. Cavalry, whilst that Regiment was in the Eastern part of this State. Lieut. Turner with a party of his men penetrated the enemy's lines and captured and brought in a party of yankees, including the Drum Major. The Staff has the following inscription on a silver plate: "Presented to the Drum Major by the officers of the 2d Maryland Regiment, Baltimore Oct. 19, 1861."

FROM THE 2D N. C. CAVALRY.

A letter from Capt Strange, of this Reg't, gives the following particulars of the late cavalry fight near Madison C H:—

"We had a hard cavalry fight on Tuesday near Madison Co. House. We learned the night before that the enemy were advancing from Madison Co H in the direction of Gordonsville, and a portion of Gen. Hampton's Division, consisting of Baker's, Butler's, and a portion of Jones's Brigades, were moved off from this point about sunrise on Tuesday morning in pursuit of them. Baker's Brigade being in the advance, the 1st N. C. being the advance Regiment, ours being the next, we encountered the enemy about 5 miles from the Court House in heavy force, cavalry and artillery. We fought them at great disadvantage for several hours until our ammunition gave out, and that, together with the enemy's making a flank movement, compelled us to fall back; in doing so we encountered a party in our rear, but our spirited charge, made by portions of the whole division, soon put them to flight. We captured some 100 or more; we know nothing of their killed and wounded. I have been unable to ascertain the extent of our loss; I think 10 or 12 killed and as many wounded; the missing it is impossible just now to estimate. I am sorry to have to record the death of Charles Murphy, son of David Murphy. He was shot with his face to the foe and was killed instantly. I had one man of my company mortally [...] first to advance, the last to retreat, always ready and willing to go wherever ordered. Capt. McKellar received a flesh wound in his arm, slight I understand. Lieut. Tatum of Co. F, of our Reg't is missing; Jonathan Carter of my Co. missing, supposed to be captured. We have the gratification of knowing that if the enemy was not worsted he was at least stopped in his career and forced to fall back to Culpeper. I was sent off with 20 men on a country expedition yesterday; went as far as Madison C. H. and captured 3 yankees, all that we saw; the balance as I said before having fallen back to Culpeper C H. We had 2 days hard marching and are today resting ourselves and horses.

"We are getting glorious accounts from our army of the West, but we have to mourn, and we do after every engagement, the death of many noble and brave officers and men. Our troops here are in good spirits and confident of success whenever Meade sees fit to make his advance across the Rapidan. We have not yet learned whether Col. Robinson will accept the appointment of Colonel of this Reg't or not. He is at present at Nassau, so that the only field officer we now have is Maj. Andrews."

ROLL OF HONOR.—Gov. Vance has appointed Captain James H Foote, Assistant Adjutant General, to keep the record ordered by the last Legislature, of every officer and soldier from this State who has been killed, has died, been distinguished, or discharged from the service, during the war. It will of course be necessary for the friends of all such soldiers to see that Capt. Foote be duly furnished with accurate information in each case.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—A meeting was held in Raleigh on Monday last at which Gov. Manly presided, with the Rev. Mr. Crowder as Secretary, at which Committees were appointed to raise a fund to provide fuel and provisions for distribution among the poor of that city during the coming winter. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Atkinson and FitzGerald, Hon. K. Rayner, Gov. Bragg, G. W. Mordecai, H. K. Burgwyn and M. A Bledsoe, Esqs.

ANSON COUNTY.—A subscriber in Anson county writes to us:—

"I am happy to say our people to a man are all opposed to reconstruction and will give to the Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, almost a unanimous vote. Mr. Ashe's course is fully endorsed by Anson. We feel proud to claim him as our representative, for we know him to be of pure and spotless moral character, of undoubted integrity, of a high sense of honor, and a patriot whose only aspirations are for the good of his bleeding country; and last, but not least, every inch a gentleman.

"Our corn crops are not equal to last year, but there will be an abundance for both man and beast, and were it not for the great redundancy in our currency, at moderate prices. But little cotton has been planted in this large cotton growing county, scarcely a planter exceeding a quarter of an acre to the hand, and a great many not even that much. Can such a people be subjugated? He that thinks so, his "wish was father to that thought."

STOKES COUNTY.—A subscriber in Stokes county writes us as follows:—

"J. A. Gilmer addressed his fellow citizens in the Court House last Tuesday. His remarks were well received, and gave entire satisfaction to all who had the pleasure of hearing him. He is the right man for the place; his fellow citizens will certainly elect him to serve them in the next Congress. He urged upon all to stand united, firm and determined, and all yankeedom could not subjugate us. He depicted in glowing language the horrors of subjugation, submission or reconstruction—one or all three would produce the same results. I am confident that no person can be in favor of peace meetings, such as have been held in some sections, after hearing his speech. Many persons who favored such meetings now regret that they entertained the opinion they did some time since. I know some of them regret having been in favor of peace meetings. They have never accomplished any good, but on the other hand they have created much bad feeling, hatred, &c."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Board of President, Vice President and Directors of the Cumberland Supply Association, held since the organization noticed in Monday's Observer, Alexander Johnson, Jr., Esq. was appointed General Agent and Store-Keeper, and the President, G. W. Williams, Esq., was authorized to act as Treasurer. E. J. Lilly, D. A. Ray and S. J. Hinsdale, Esqs. were appointed to constitute the Executive Committee. To enable the Association to proceed at once to furnishing supplies, an instalment of 50 per cent. on subscriptions was ordered to be collected.

Persons having supplies of any kind to dispose of, such as Corn, Bacon, Beef, &c., will do well for themselves and serve a good cause by affording opportunity to the Agent to purchase. The object being to increase and cheapen supplies, it is hoped and expected that the public will do all in its power to encourage, assist and sustain the Organization. Notice will be given when the Agent is ready to dispose of supplies at cost and charges.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

J. A. WORTH, Sec'y.
Sept. 30, 1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Serg't John M. Robinson, Co. A, 61st Reg't, N. C. T., died, Aug. 28th, 1863, from a wound received by the explosion of a shell at Battery Wagner, on Morris' Island, near Charleston. He was a brave soldier, an affectionate son and brother, and served his country with the most enthusiastic devotion. He fell in the defence of the birth place of secession; and is now numbered with the heroic dead who have on so many hard fought fields freely given up their lives for the protection of our young Republic.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, J. A. McLauchlin, in this town, on Thursday morning the 24th ult., Capt. DANIEL A. MONROE, Co. K, Carolina Boys, 38th Reg't, aged 34 years and 6 months. Capt. Monroe volunteered in the LaFayette Light Infantry Co., 1st Reg't. After serving the term for which that Reg't volunteered, he again volunteered as a private in the Carolina Boys. He was elected Lieutenant; afterwards he became Captain of the Co. Was in all the arduous service through which his company have passed. Was recently detailed on special duty, and died of disease of the liver. It is unnecessary to say that he was a good and faithful officer. His promotion proved sufficient testimony as to the esteem in which he was held by his comrades in arms.—Com.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have on hand a large number of communications, obituaries, &c., which we are obliged to postpone from week to week, and some of which we may not be able to publish at all.

Dr. Peter E. Hines has received the appointment of Medical Director for this State, in place of Dr. Covey, assigned to other duty.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 23d, 1863.

The most important battle of the war, after that of the first Manassas, has just been fought and won by the Confederate arms. The result is told in a few words: There is no longer an armed enemy on the soil of Georgia! Only the Federal dead, wounded, and prisoners, now remain. The multitudinous host, swelling with confidence and pride, who lately invaded that powerful State, threatening to overrun her territory and devastate her homes, has been defeated and forced to seek refuge behind barricades and breastworks along the banks of the Tennessee river. Let every heart in all our suffering land give thanks to Almighty God for His great kindness for this signal deliverance!

The Confederate troops never fought better, nor did any other troops upon any battle-field ever conduct themselves with higher courage or more distinguished gallantry. Longstreet's veterans and Bragg's braves entered into a generous rivalry, and each strove to set an example of daring and to outdo the other. The one rushed to the conflict with their old battle-flags, bearing upon their ample folds the inscriptions of the first and second "Manassas," "Seven Pines," "Malvern Hill," "Fredericksburg" and "Chancellorsville," and fully resolved to wave those glorious standards in triumph over a Western as they had already done over an Eastern foe; [...] upon the field with their minds and hearts fully made up never to quit it but as victors, nor until they had proven to all the world that they were the worthy brothers of the heroes of the Chickahominy and the Rappahannock. Before men thus animated and thus resolved, many of whom (the Georgians) fought in view of their household gods, nothing could stand and live. Their fierce battle cries rung out above the din and uproar of the mighty strife—the trumpet note of victory to Confederate arms, and the knell of death and defeat to the enemy. Great clouds of yellow dust and blue smoke from the guns and burning woods enveloped the field and the struggling combatants, and, ascending from the plains, settled upon the crests of the hills and mountains in festoons of fantastic shape; but, deep as was the gloom, there were flashing eyes there that saw through it all, and followed with a steady gaze the path that led to victory.

Nor were Bragg and Longstreet insensible to the feeling which animated their followers. To the former it was the last opportunity to reverse the decrees of a hitherto unpropitious fortune; to the other it was a new field of hope and ambition, where another blow might be struck for his country, and fresh laurels gathered for his own brow. Each did his duty nobly, as did all their officers and men, and the rewards of a grateful country await them. Only portions of two of Longstreet's divisions arrived in time to take part in the fight, but they were a host within themselves. They were Benning's, Laws's and Robertson's brigades, of Hood's division, and Kershaw's and Humphrey's brigades, of McLaws's. But let us proceed with the battle.

It is already known that Gen. Bragg deemed it prudent to withdraw his forces from Chattanooga and East Tennessee, and to retire into Georgia, and there await reinforcements. The enemy's cavalry penetrated as far as Ringgold and Tunnel Hill, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, our own cavalry, unfortunately, setting fire to the bridges as they retreated. Several affairs between outposts followed on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th inst., and on the 19th a heavy skirmish ensued, amounting almost, if not quite, to a general battle, in which Hood and his veterans displayed great spirit and resolution. Gen. Bragg advanced upon the enemy, driving in his outposts and skirmishers, and gaining important advantages. He considered it best, probably, to strike before Rosecranz could be reinforced, and even before all his own reinforcements could arrive. The Federal commander was evidently surprised by the vigorous movements of Bragg, from whom he expected only a feeble resistance. Even as late as Sunday morning, when the Confederates deployed on the west bank of the Chickamauga, he was hardly prepared for a serious attack from an army which he supposed would be only too glad to effect its escape.

The great battle was fought on the west bank of the Chickamauga on Sunday, the 20th day of September. The line of battle extended east and west across the boundary line between Walker and Catoosa counties, resting here and there on the bends in the Chickamauga river, a very crooked stream, running east and northeast and emptying into the Tennessee above Chattanooga. D. H. Hill commanded on the right, Polk in the centre, and Longstreet on the left. The command of Longstreet was composed of such of the brigades of Hood's and McLaw's divisions as had come up, and Hindman's, Preston's, Stewart's and Bushred Johnson's divisions of the army of Tennessee. The three last constituting the corps of that intrepid officer, Maj. Gen. Buckner. These forces held the extreme left, and were opposed to the right wing of the enemy, which rested upon the mountain and occupied a strong position. Hill's corps on the right was composed of Breckinridge's and Cleburne's fine divisions. I am not yet informed of the composition of Polk's command, which occupied the centre, nor of Walker's corps which was held in reserve.

By order of Gen. Bragg the attack was commenced about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, on the extreme right, and was taken up by each succeeding division to the left, reaching Longstreet's left at 11 o'clock, and thus taking one hour for the wave of battle to roll from one end of the line to the other. On the right and in the centre the attack was not successful in the early part of the day. The enemy had massed a heavy force on this part of the field, and maintained his position with so much stubbornness that Walker was ordered up with his reserves to the support of Hill and Polk. He moved forward in superb style, and fell upon the enemy like a thunderbolt; but the Federal columns still stood their ground and fought with desperate gallantry.

In the meantime Longstreet had been steadily pushing back the enemy on the left, meeting no check and carrying everything before him. Under his orders Buckner executed a successful flank movement, whilst Hood and others made a vigorous assault in front. The effect of this combined attack was to force the Federals to abandon that part of the field and to seek a position on a high ridge. They had not more than formed their lines, however, before the brigades of Kershaw and Humphreys, of McLaw's division, under command of Kershaw, (McLaws not yet having arrived with the remainder of his division,) were ordered to assault the ridge. Here a desperate struggle ensued. Kershaw carried the position again and again, and lost it as often. It was evident that the enemy had the advantage both in position and numbers, but the brave Carolinians and Mississippians did not stop to consult the odds against them. Gen. Longstreet very properly, however, sent Gracie's, Kelley's, and Trigg's brigades, of Preston's heroic division, to their support. A vigorous and simultaneous assault was then made, and the enemy finally driven with great slaughter from the crest of the ridge and down its side. Preston and his entire command behaved with distinguished gallantry, and, like the veteran Kershaw and his loyal followers, excited the admiration of all who witnessed their conduct. Kershaw captured nine guns, a number of small arms, and some prisoners; and Humphreys took 425 prisoners, four regimental standards, and one headquarter flag.

Hindman, whose position was next on the left, was not idle while this struggle was going on. He engaged the enemy in his front, and after a fierce encounter compelled him to retire along with the rest of the yankee forces.

The advantages which Longstreet had gained on the left could but arrest the attention of Rosecranz, who consequently detached a heavy force from his left wing and centre and sent it to the support of his right. This important movement did not escape the vigilant eyes of the Confederates. Gen. Law, who succeeded to the command of Hood's division after the latter was dangerously wounded, ordered a battery of ten guns to be pushed forward to a position from which it could enfilade the reinforcing column as it advanced. This was late in the afternoon, and at a time when Preston's and Johnson's divisions of Buckner's corps, and Kershaw's and Humphrey's of McLaws's division, had again become engaged with the enemy in a desperate conflict. After gaining possession of the ridge as heretofore described, they had continued the pursuit until they came up with the retiring foe, who turned upon his pursuers and once more attempted to make a stand. The reinforcing column was about to wheel into position, when the battery of ten guns opened upon it a terrific enfilading fire. About the same time Lt. Col. Sorrel, of Longstreet's staff, ordered Stewart's division to advance and fall upon the flank of the column. The shock was terrible. The enemy halted, staggered backwards, fell into confusion, and finally fled, followed by those to whose as sistance they had gone. Indeed, they were badly whipped on this part of the line, and lost largely in prisoners and killed and wounded. About 3,000 prisoners were taken. In addition to the guns captured by Kershaw, Hood's division took twenty-one, thirteen of which were brought off by Law's brigade, and eight by Benning's.

But the manœuvre by which the Federal commander sought to reinforce his right wing did not escape the notice of Polk, Walker and Hill. They detected the movement and again attacked the enemy's centre and left wing, now reduced by the reinforcements sent to oppose the victorious advance of Longstreet. This time their assault was successful. The foe was driven back at every point, on the right, centre and left. The day had been won; the enemy flying from the field. Night alone put an end to the conflict, and saved him from a ruinous defeat, if not from annihilation.

The enemy withdrew to Missionary Ridge Sunday night, and on Monday night continued his retreat to Chattanooga and the Tennessee river. Yesterday the Confederates followed up and took position in front of the town, where they still remain. The Federals are crouching on the river bank behind entrenchments, and are busily engaged in erecting additional defences. They have a good position in a bend of the river strongly fortified in front, and their flanks well protected. It is hoped Gen. Bragg will find some way to manœuvre them out of their hole without a direct attack.

From the Army of Gen. Lee.—A report, which was said to have been communicated to the War Department officially by Gen. Lee, was current last evening, to the effect that the "Army of the Potomac" was reinforcing Rosecranz to the extent of part, or the whole, of two corps—Heward's and Slocum's. The yankee army corps number from twelve to fifteen thousand men each. It was also said Rosecranz had been reinforced by Grant to the extent of 10,000 men.

Our reports from the army on Saturday night allude to a great stir in the yankee camp, which probably arose from some such movement.—*Rich. Examiner, 29th.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.—The enemy's Morris' Island batteries were firing slowly at the ruins of Sumter to-day, for the first time for several weeks. No damage was done. Nothing else stirring.

Our mortars on Sullivan's and James' Islands keep up a continual shelling, the shells dropping with great accuracy amongst the yankee workers on batteries Gregg and Wagner.

Items from Northern Papers.—The steamer Arago, from New York for Charleston, carried eighty cases of shells containing Greek fire to be used in shelling the city from Morris Island.

On the 5th seventy-five men were landed from the Confederate steamer Florida at Brest, and have taken their departure for England for the purpose of forming the nucleus of the crew of another Confederate vessel constructed on the model of the Florida, and which is now ready to take the sea.

Casualties in Co. A, 63d N. C. T.—From a letter written by F. R. Rose, of our town, we take the following list of casualties in this company, in the late Cavalry fight in Virginia: Killed, private Chas. B. Murphy; wounded, Capt. Jno. McKellar, Sergt. McIntosh, private Alexr. Bethune. Capt. McKellar's wound, we learn is slight, while those of Sergt. McIntosh and private Bethune are severe. The latter is reported in the hands of the enemy.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

A Gallant Officer.—We take great pleasure in recording one of the most brilliant feats of this war, performed by Lieut. Col. Frank A. Reynolds, of the 39th North Carolina. This gallant officer, with only 288 men, charged a brigade of Yankees, and after a desperate hand to hand fight of forty minutes' duration, succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing ten pieces of artillery, and two stand of colors, 7 of which he brought off safely. In this charge he lost nearly half of his men. This is no doubt one of the most gallant feats on record. It stamps Colonel Reynolds as a gallant officer, and should well make North Carolina proud of her valiant sons. Col. Reynolds is a graduate of West Point, and was the last Southerner who graduated at that place. He is also a son of General A. W. Reynolds, who commanded a brigade of Tennesseans during the Vicksburg campaign, and was taken prisoner there.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Battle of Gettysburg.—A Federal officer of high respectability told one of our officers, who was a prisoner in the yankee lines after the battle of Gettysburg, that the Federal loss in that terrible engagement was *twenty nine thousand* and large odds.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the hospital at Gettysburg, 21st July, D. M. Carter, of the 26th regiment, of Chatham county. He was wounded in the first day's fight.

Near Harrell's Store, New Hanover county, 15th May last, James C. Johnson, of Capt. McMillan's company, 30th Reg't.

In Rowan county, Samuel L Terrence, of Co. D, 34th Regiment.

Fell at Gettysburg, on the first day of the battle, Jos. H. Creesman, of Buncombe county.

John Davis, of the 29th Regiment, died of consumption on 19th August. He was of Buncombe county.

At Gettysburg, 18th July, Dr Thomas J. Kelly, of Kenansville, of a wound received on the 3rd while gallantly leading his company (B, of the 3rd Reg't,) in the battle.

We learn that Mrs. Margaret Grier of this county, has never charged soldiers' families and others in want in her neighborhood more than $8 per hundred for flour. Besides this Mrs. Grier has two or three sons in the army. Though a widow, she has done much for the cause of her suffering country. Let such people be remembered with honor, and let their names be cherished as those who loved their country more than the almighty dollar.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Promotion in the Army.—Among recent promotions to the rank of Brigadier General from Colonels are A. Perrin Smith, Ga.; A. W. Reynolds, Va.; E. W. Pettus, Ala.; T. N. Wall, Texas; A. L. Long, Va.; H. R. Jackson, Ala.; Wirt Adams, Miss.; Jas. B. Gordon, N. C.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, 23d ult., at his own house, by James A. Rozier, J. P., JOSEPH KINLAW, Esq., to Miss JANE ALLEN of Bladen county, daughter of Jos. Allen, Esq., of Bladen.

Sept. 27th, by the Rev. J. C. Huggins, Col. J. T. HARRINGTON to Mrs. MARY A. REAVES, all of Marion District, S. C.

DIED,

On Hay Mount, on Tuesday last, Mr. ROBERT H. McDUFFIE, a native of Bladen county, in the 29th year of his age.

In Charlotte, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. MARY A., wife of Hon. Geo. Davis, of Wilmington.

At his father's residence in Columbia, Randolph county, on 2d ult., after a painful attack of typhoid fever, E. C. SWAFFORD, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased leaves many relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Com.

Near Owensville, on the 19th ult., MAULSEY, daughter of Mr. Michael Owen, aged 11 years.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having at August Term, 1863, of Sampson County Court, qualified as Administrator of the Estate of David A. Bizzell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated and within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said Estate will please make immediate payment.

ROBINSON WARD, Adm'r.

Sept. 1. 63*6tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about 400 Acres of Land in Robeson County, about 10 miles from Lumberton and 9 miles from Cape Fear River. Said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.; is well timbered with Pine and Oak—the pines have been boxed and worked about 8 feet high. There is about 20 acres cleared and in cultivation; the buildings are old and ordinary. Further description is unnecessary as purchasers will examine for themselves. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to Isham M. White on the premises or to me at my residence in Robeson county near Buckhorn P. O.

W. W. JONES.

Sept. 1. 61*9tpd

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.
John W. Lea and others vs. Rodrick C. Lea and others.

Petition to divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rodrick C. Lea is a non-resident of the State: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, informing him of the filing of this petition and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d of November next, and answer, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court at Office in Pittsboro', 2d Monday of August, 1863.

63*t] R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

FROM THE FIRST N. C CAVALRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: I think it due to our State to let her know of the part her troops take in the various engagements. That North Carolina has done her part in this war, the bones of her sons mouldering on every battle field, from Bethel to Gettysburg, will testify. No one except those who frequent the Hospitals, or visit the battle-fields, or have seen the official accounts, knows of the glorious achievements of our North Carolina soldiers. Their deeds of valor will not be found recorded in the columns of the Richmond papers. I shall attempt to give merely a sketch of the part enacted by the 1st N. C. Cavalry in the cavalry fight at Jack's Shops, Madison county, and near Liberty Mills, Orange county, Va., on the 22d of Sept. My observation was confined to my own regiment; for that reason I shall speak of no other, for fear of doing injustice to some.

We received orders about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 22d to be in the saddle by daybreak. As "rosy fingered Aurora" tinged the Eastern skies with the first streak of dawn, the familiar sound of "Boots and Saddle" broke upon our ear. With the alacrity of troopers of twenty-eight months' practice, we leap into our saddles, and soon the regiment is on the march. The old regiment is reduced to 130 men. The rest of the brigade fall in and we proceed to join the other two brigades, which constitute Hampton's division. The 2d, 4th and 5th N. C., together with ours, form Baker's N. C. Brigade, now commanded by Col. Ferebee of the 5th. Our reg't is under command of Lt. Col. Ruffin, Col. Gordon being in command of Butler's brigade, (Hampton's) that the enemy are in strong force at Madison C. H. From here we start under Gen. Stuart (1st N. C. in front) to intersect the pike from Madison C. H. to Gordonsville, which we did about six miles south of the C. H. We did not find the enemy here, so we pushed up the pike, Co. F, 1st N. C. acting advance guard, with sabres drawn. We had proceeded only a short distance when our advance guard came up with the advance guard of the enemy. Our boys charged them and ran them back; the reg't draw sabres and take up the gallop, keeping close behind. Just beyond Jack's Shop (where we first fell in with the enemy) there was a skirt of pines, extending on either side of the road. In these the enemy were posted, their dismounted skirmishers lining the fence. Into this Co. F, under command of Lt. Foard, charged most gallantly. Here they were confronted by an overwhelming force of cavalry, and from every tree whistled a rifle bullet. After emptying their pistols in the face of the foe, the remnant of them came out, and report the strength and position of the enemy. The column was halted in 50 yards of the woods. It was deemed impracticable to charge the enemy posted as they were in the woods. Sharpshooters were immediately dismounted from every company and thrown forward, except Cos. A and H, under Capt. Cowles, who were sent to the left to hold the flanks. These were soon thrown out as sharpshooters, and the whole regiment was then dismounted. Maj. Cheek, whose horse had been shot from under him, took command of the line. Our men gallantly charged the woods, drove the enemy back, and for some time held their position in the pines. The fight had now become general. Squadrons of sharpshooters were seen hurrying up from our own brigade and Col. Gordon's command, to support us. It was here, while cheering on his men, the gallant Capt. Andrews fell, shot through the lungs. No braver or better man has fallen during this war. He was universally beloved by all. His wound, which at first was thought mortal, now gives hopes of his recovery. The artillery now opened on us, and Gen. Stuart, who, with Colonels Gordon, Ferebee and Ruffin, was in front, called to our boys to pick off their artillerymen. After a stubborn resistance, we were overpowered, and fell back about 200 yards, which position we held until the enemy had gained our rear and we were ordered to retreat. We had fallen back about a mile, when we heard firing in our rear, and coming out on an open hill, we found our artillery posted to sweep every direction. The cause of this at first we could not divine, but we were not long in finding out, for the bullets began to whistle around us from every quarter. Col. Ruffin formed our command on the crest of a hill; we numbered only about 50 men. Of the 130 who went into the fight, 35 had been killed, wounded or captured; the others were scattered and lost for the time.

The enemy are now between us and Dixie, and we must cut our way out. We move on. Just ahead of us we hear a shout, and after a little we see a crowd of blue jackets coming in divested of arms, canteens and spurs. Col. Ferebee, with a part of his command and a miscellaneous crowd from every command, had charged and cut the yankee line. The yankees having failed in their attempt to hem in Hampton's division, as they have always failed before, drew off, and we made our way quietly to the River. When we arrived there, we beheld another large column of the enemy, across the river, and about 2 miles above. We crossed at Liberty Mills, and took a road leading to them. The evening was far advanced; only a short time remained of the day light, yet they must be driven back before night. We found a body of our Infantry deployed along a fence and through a field, holding them in check. We went to their left, under a ridge of hills into a wood; Co. K, Capt. Addington, was thrown forward as advance guard. We came out of the woods to the left, and in front of the Infantry. The yankees were prepared for us, and opened a heavy fire of artillery with their usual accuracy. Gen. Stuart now orders the charge. The last rays of the setting sun are glistening on our sabres, as we raise the war cry, and ply the rowels to our weary steeds. They participate in the excitement, and forgetting their weariness, dash forward. It is a long charge, over hills and gullies. The enemy have limbered up and taken their artillery back to a safer position; further on we see a large body of their cavalry, who open on us with their rifles; we make for them through a shower of grape and rifle balls. Just before we reach them they break and run, leaving an impassable branch between us; at the same time a body of their sharp-shooters open on us, from the right; we turn upon them, and close the day by capturing all who made a stand, 44 in number.

As I proposed in the outset to give an account of only my own Reg't, other Reg'ts of our Brigade behaved with great gallantry, made some splendid charges and suffered much. Our Brigade suffered the heaviest loss. There were 92 casualties out of about 500 men who went into the fight. Of Butler's Brigade, the Cobb and Phillips Legions, and 2d S. C. only were present. They were ably commanded by Col. Gordon of this Reg't, and fought as they have always done, with the greatest courage. Lt. Col. Delony of the Cobb Legion, than whom a braver man does not live, was wounded in the leg and fell into the hands of the yankees while on his way to the River. Hampton's Division alone were present. They mounted about 2000 men in all, and were confronted by over 6000 yankees under Gens. Kilpatrick and Buford. They had started on a raid to Gordonsville and Charlottesville, but their plan was fortunately nipped in the bud. During the night of the 22d they commenced moving and fell back rapidly to their old position. Every thing is now quiet.

1st N. C. CAVALRY.

NORTH CAROLINIANS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

A band of heroes constitute McNair's Brigade. It is composed of the 1st, 2d, and 4th Arkansas dismounted cavalry, and the 21st and 31st Arkansas infantry, the 4th Arkansas battalion, and the 39th North Carolina, Col. Coleman

On Saturday, the first day of the battle of Chicamauga, this brigade was ordered to support Gen. Gregg's command, then sorely pressed, on the left of Hood's division. Gregg was holding his position with great difficulty against tremendous odds. When ordered to advance, McNair's brigade rushed over Gregg's column, the 39th N. Carolina and 25th Arkansas being led by Colonel Coleman. The Yankees gave way, but in good order, and were driven not less than three-fourths of a mile. Gen. Gregg pronounced this charge one of the most brilliant achievements of the day. A yankee regiment which encountered the 39th North Carolina and 25th Arkansas was almost annihilated. These two skeleton regiments halted once to await support, but not receiving it they advanced through the woods and into the open cornfields, where their own weakness and the strength of the federal line became apparent. Coleman's command, having exhausted their ammunition, withdrew to Gregg's line of battle and encamped for the night.

In the great battle of Sunday, McNair's brigade were on the left next to Hood's Division, lying behind an imperfect breastwork of fallen trees.

A strong column of the enemy advanced upon them. They were received with a destructive fire, and falling back, were charged by McNair's Brigade and driven in confusion over two lines of breastworks into the open fields. On an eminance [illegible] and Gen. McNair was wounded. The gallant Col. Harper, of the 1st Arkansas, was killed and the command of the Brigade devolved upon Col. Coleman. The Brigade now diverged to the right, and under the leadership of the gallant North Carolinian, captured both the batteries. Eight of the pieces were at once taken to the rear, and two others were afterwards removed. Gen. Bragg gave Col. Coleman an order for three of these guns to attach to his command.

These batteries were supported by a very strong Federal force, but McNair's Brigade charged so rapidly, loading and firing as they went, that the yankees were surprised and routed. The assault is said to have been ferocious, and the victory complete.

The Federal artillerists fought infinitely better than their infantry supports, actually throwing shot and shells with their hands, into the faces of our men when they could no longer load their pieces The two batteries captured were about 700 yards apart, and when the guns were captured our men were compelled to move off with the utmost rapidity.

Col. Coleman was the first to place his hand upon a Federal field piece, and the banner of the 39th North Carolina was the first unfurled above them—cheer after cheer announced the triumph of our gallant men and then came the hurried withdrawal of the guns from their places in the Federal lines.

Lt. Col. Reynolds and Adj't J. D. Hardin were just behind Col. Coleman, when he reached the Federal guns. Hardin was shot through the neck during the afternoon. When the brigade had fallen back to our lines and obtained supplies and ammunition it was again ordered forward to a height on the left to support Robinson's battery on the Lookout Valley Road. With Johnson's brigade and Hindman's Division on the right and Manigault's on the left, Col. Coleman advanced to the closing fight of the day. By successive charges the enemy were driven slowly but steadily from the chain of hills which formed his position, and the battle closed. Two hours of daylight and this portion of Rosecrans's army would have been annihilated.

The loss of the brigade in killed and wounded was about forty per cent. The 39th North Carolina entered the fight with 238 men, and lost over 100. Of the whole brigade there are left about 800 men. Col. Coleman's coat was pierced by a ball, but he is unharmed.

When the history of the battle of Chickamauga is written it will be found that no body of troops on that bloody field fought more gallantly nor won more honor than McNair's Brigade. And when the war has closed, the victory achieved on the "Stream of Death" will be pronounced the most complete of any that has been won from the beginning of the revolution.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Reg.*

The Ball Still Rolling.—The great county of Augusta has fallen into line with the Albemarle, Buckingham, and Louisa patriots. On Monday last a large and enthusiastic meeting of her citizens was held in Staunton, which was addressed by Gov. Smith and Senator Wigfall. Both speakers inculcated the duty of sustaining the Government heartily in its present struggle, and held out the most encouraging prospects of the future. Patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted. The citizens present pledged themselves in writing *not to sell above Government prices, and not to sell to speculators at all.*

The county of Monroe, too, has joined the noble army that is being marshalled to fight the worse than yankee foe in our midst—the extortioners and speculators. A large meeting of the FARMERS and other citizens of that good old county was held at the Court House on the 21st instant, to take into consideration the condition of the country. Hon. A. T. Caperton, (Senator in the Confederate Congress) presided. Speeches were delivered by General A. A. Chapman, Hon. A. T. Caperton, Col Jas. W. Davis, and Captain Phil. Thurman. Great enthusiasm, and a warm, patriotic feeling was exhibited by the meeting. Resolutions identical with those of the Albemarle people were offered and adopted without a dissenting voice.

So it seems that five of the leading counties of the State (Albemarle, Buckingham, Louisa, Augusta and Monroe) have cordially enlisted against the enemy, and invited, by the example they have set, the co-operation of all the others. We hope that no time will be lost by the latter in following the glorious example.—*Pet. Express.*

The Planters and the Government.—It is gratifying to know that all planters have not contracted the detestable mania of extortion, and that there are a few men who recognise their obligations to their Government and country.

Mr. W. W. Shipp, of Chattooga county, sold to the subsistence agent of Columbus 1,700 pounds of bacon, last week, at 85 cents; Col. Wm. Davis of the same county, sold 1,333, and W. W. McFarland, of Muscogee, sold 412 pounds at the same rates.

The speculators' price for bacon in Columbus is $2,25 per pound.—*Charleston Courier.*

Wounded North Carolinians in Baltimore.—Col. Leventhrope, 11th; Col. J. K. Connoly, 55th; Capt. S. W. Brewer, 26th; Lt. W. R. Young, 22d; Lt. Col. W. S. Rankin, 21st; Capt. G. A. Graves, 22d; Lt. H. J. Walker, 13th; Lieut. G. P. Bergen, 2d cav.; J. S. Buy, 38th; Maj. J. M. Hancock, 2d Batt; Capt. H. C. Wheeler, do; Lt. H. E. Shepherd, 43d; John Camp, 26th; A. J. Williams, 26th; W. E. Edwards, 16th; Dan'l McRuskell, 22d; N. Logans, 22d; P. Walker, 45th; Wiley Hubbard, 47th; John Hancock, 2d Batt.

Gold.—The Mobile Advertiser of Saturday says that the day before gold was offered at $6 for one, but no buyers could be found.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

Strange as it seems now, no man has ever lived in America who was more thoroughly denounced and abused than George Washington was at one time. It was not at all likely that such a character should appear at any period above the public horizon, and especially a period of great political convulsion, without exciting jealousy, misconstruction, envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. We defy any public man to pass through the world without enemies who discharges his duties without fear, favor, or affection. George Washington, whilst his shoulders were broad enough to carry through such a war as the American Revolution by his almost unsupported strength, bore himself with such proud dignity and reserve, held so tenaciously to his own convictions of right, and had such an inflexible will of his own, that he was never, till he had completed his great work, in much danger of the "Wo unto you when all men shall speak well of you," which the Gospel pronounces. For seven long years he toiled and struggled not only against British arms, but against the detraction, and open and secret opposition of his own countrymen. Not only his political, but his military character was aspersed; it was said that he had never gained a battle, that he was always retreating; and others were mentioned, who were said to be much fitter than himself to lead the armies and guide the affairs of State. Even some of his own friends deserted him, and at one time his majestic form stood, almost alone, but still proudly erect, self-reliant and heaven-supported. Even after he had delivered the nation from the house of bondage, there were not wanting wretches to rise against their greatest benefactors. He was accused of being in the interest of the very country from which he had wrested the independence of America, and of desiring to impose a Government akin to monarchy upon the United States. All these assaults and persecutions, however, did no damage except to their authors, never disturbing for a moment the equanimity of him against whom they were aimed; but it was not until death consecrated his labors and his name that the tongue of calumny was hushed, and the clouds, which had vainly sought to eclipse the mighty orb, were scattered from his path, and were compelled themselves to reflect the glory of the setting sun.

But the treatment received by Washington is by no means peculiar. "The multitude," as the eminent Dr. Blair observed seventy years ago, "are always prone to find fault with those who are set over them and arraign their conduct; and too often this spirit appears when public dangers ought to silence the voice of discontent, and to unite every heart and hand in the common cause." How long the first Revolution was protracted by the dissensions among its own friends, and the want of confidence too often manifested towards its illustrious Chief, we can never know. But that the enemy derived great aid and comfort from these unseemly and impolitic demonstrations cannot be doubted. We who are embarked in a second and more gigantic Revolution should learn a lesson from the past. We are strong enough, if united, to achieve our independence; but the house that is divided against itself cannot stand. At all events, if we desire that this war shall not be even longer than that of '76, we must work together, knowing that in union is strength, and that in discord and bickerings is weakness, discouragement, and peril. Let us seek to inspire each other's hearts by mutual confidence, to invigorate each other's arms by mutual co-operation, and thus to convince our adversaries and the world at large that we are a unit, knowing no enemies but the enemies of our country, and determined to sacrifice all personal feelings, prejudices, and animosities upon the altar of the common good.

Richmond Dispatch.

Confederate Bonds.—The agent of the Atlantic Steam Ship Company of Mobile, says the Mobile Advertiser and Register, has received letters as late as the 18th of August from Liverpool, in which he is advised of the sale of Confederate eight per cent. bonds at *thirty-five cents*, and *thirty-three* had been offered and refused for a large amount belonging to the Company.

The gratifying significance of the fact is increased, when it is remembered that the test of Confederate credit in Europe was applied at a time when the most depressing news of the fate of Vicksburg and the retreat to Chattanooga had been received in England, and when it was further reported that Charleston had surrendered to yankee prowess.

It will thus be seen that European capitalists, under the most adverse news, hold Confederate credit and ultimate Confederate success in higher estimation than our own people do. They are giving thirty-five cents in gold on the dollar for securities which our own people value at about ten cents. This ought to be a lesson to the whole class of croakers and depreciators of the Confederate cause and currency. The very fluctuation in the currency market shows that the depreciation is based on unsound and speculative opinions; for there is no good reason to explain why Confederate paper should stand on the relation to gold as 5 to 1 last week and at 10 to 1 this week. At present there is no market rate for gold. There is not a broker in the city who can tell you to-day what the gold rate is. Pay up your taxes, and invest your surplus in Confederate bonds, and then trust in God and the valor of our soldiers for their ultimate redemption.

Captain William A. Graham, Jr.—We learn that Capt. William A. Graham, Jr., Company K, 2d N. C. Cavalry Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of this State, and has accepted the appointment.

Capt. G. is a son of Hon. William A. Graham, has been in service ever since the commencement of hostilities and leaves four brothers in the field, viz: Major John W. Graham, 56th Reg't; Capt. Joseph Graham, Light Battery "C," 10th Regiment; Capt. Robert D. Graham, 56th Regiment; and First Lieutenant James A. Graham 27th Regiment N. C. Troops.—*Ral. Progress.*

Captain Graham was wounded at Gettysburg.

The following is a list of wounded North Carolina soldiers, received at the Foard Hospital, in Marietta, Ga., from the battle field of Chicamauga, up to the 25th Sept., 1863:

58TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Corp'l Jno Stephens, Co B, arm, slight.
Alfred Brooks, hand, slight.
Jas M Green, Co K, hand and shoulder, severely.
Serg't Berry Stewart, Co B, hand and neck, severely.
Serg't D D Coffee, Co E, hand, severely.
Corp'l W G Carroll, Co E, face, severely.
Serg't M E Thompson, Co B, hip, severely.
Jas Powell, Co E, arm, severely.

Active Operations on the Potomac.—The Richmond Examiner expresses its belief "that active operations are about to be resumed in the region lying north of Gordonsville; and we may add that it is our opinion, based, however, upon no official hint or information, that it is no part of Gen. Lee's intention to wait for Meade at Gordonsville or anywhere else, but, on the contrary, that he himself will seek the enemy."

The Spoils at Chickamauga.—From the official report, we have captured 30,000 muskets, 55 pieces of artillery, 34 wagons of ammunition, a large number of caissons and limbers, and between 8 and 10,000 prisoners.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

Congressional Cards.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

I NOW have two opponents in the field, neither of whom has made any public declaration of their principles and sentiments, as you had a right to expect of them Nor have they attacked the principles and policy avowed in my former cards

While I claim no credit for being in the army in the performance of a duty which we all owe to a common cause, I am unable to understand the motives of those who are willing to confer a *great* honor on a political aspirant who can give no satisfactory excuse for remaining out of the army throughout this war.

Col. Robert Strange, who has recently announced himself, is in the prime of life and the enjoyment of excellent health, and ought to have joined the army in the beginning of the struggle It is true that he has been Solicitor of the District during a portion of the war and is also Colonel of a Militia Regiment; but both of these offices could have been filled with ability by gentlemen, who from age or other causes, were unfitted for camp life. If my example had been followed by the fighting population of the South in sacrificing private interests and entering the army on the 15th of April, 1861, our independence would have been conquered in less than six months On the other hand, if Col Strange's example had been followed by our fighting population, in remaining at home to pursue their usual avocations, the enemy would have conquered and enslaved us without a struggle. I must now remind my friends that while Col. Strange is going the rounds of the Fall Term of the Courts and can see his friends and have every advantage in securing votes, my hands are completely tied, having no control over my time, and I must rely entirely upon *their* exertions; being confident of a triumphant result if they will make known my principles and position at home and in the army.

Your obedient servant.

O P. MEARES,
A. Q. M., 61st Reg't, N. C. T.

Sept. 30, 1863 68 6ipd

1863. U. Fuller mentioned as a candidate for Congress in your paper. I am now a soldier under Lieut. Fuller, and served with him in the first Reg't, and knew him well before the war commenced I know of no man who more truly deserves the votes and confidence of the people of this district than he does He was slow to leave the Union, and was heartily opposed to plunging the nation into the present awful strife, but when the storm came upon us he was one of the first to risk his life in the contest. He was a good private soldier and ever at his post, and in his position as an officer he has gained much praise and is deservedly popular with his company. I have lately been at home on a furlough and have heard many enquire, "where is Lieut. Fuller? we want to see him," &c. To all such I can say, that Lieut. Fuller is with his company near Greenville, regularly attending to the duties of an officer in that company, and thereby serving his county in her hour of need. Lieut Fuller would be glad to make the acquaintance of all the people of the district, but he cannot leave his military duties, as furloughs are not easily obtained Of one thing I can assure all the people of this Congressional District, that if they elect Lieut. Fuller to Congress, they will have no cause to regret it, for they cannot find any one who will serve them more energetically and with more desire for their best interests than he will; and that when the "entire energies of the government, within its constitutional limits" are to "be exerted to secure an early and successful termination of this great struggle," he will do as much as any one can do to cause that much hoped for end, a permanent peace and our independence. It seems to me, too, that they will think that such an object is most likely to be accomplished by a man like Lieut. Fuller, who has felt the hardships of the war, and who was in the rising of the storm in favor of settling it peaceably rather than for producing so much distress, and having so many valuable lives thrown away.

Messrs. Editors, if the people of this Congressional District consult their best interests, they will elect Lieut. T. C. Fuller to Congress.

A BROTHER SOLDIER

Starr's Light Battery, Greenville, N. C., Sept 26, '63

To the Voters of the 3d Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have received solicitations from every portion of the District to become a candidate for Congress and to address the people Although this is not the sphere of service I would select, yet I am not disposed to shrink from any duty where it is supposed I may be useful.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of our War of defence until peace shall come by the recognition of our National Independence When our enemies cease to tread our soil and "let us alone," all honorable men will rejoice in Peace Until then interest and duty alike demand that we should support both the Confederate and State authorities in all measures for the achievement of this end.

I purpose to address the people of the District at as many points as I can reach before the election, when my views will be fully given. In the Army they are well known, and I flatter myself that I need only to command my course to my brethren in the field to insure from them a cordial support

I am, very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE

P. S. I will address the people of Duplin on Tuesday of Superior Court; of Wayne on Tuesday of their Superior Court; of Johnston on Saturday 10th of October.

D. K. McRAE

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1863. 68-4o

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. **THOMAS C. FULLER** as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer. MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

[redacted] announce ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., as a candidate to represent this (the Fourth District) in the House of Representatives of next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election the first Wednesday in November.

VOTERS OF THE 4TH CON. DISTRICT.

Sept. 25. 67-itcpd

Pay your Confederate Taxes.

I Will attend at the office of A. M. Campbell, in the town of Fayetteville, with the Assessors for this District, for the purpose of collecting the listed Taxes, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th of OCTOBER, 1863.

At David McNeill's on Tuesday the 6th,
At Mary's Gordon on Wednesday the 7th,
At Malcom McMillan's on Thursday the 8th,
At E. Culbreth's on Friday the 9th,
At H. McNeill's on Saturday the 10th,
At Duncan Shaw's on Monday the 12th,
At Peter Monroe's on Tuesday the 13th,
At Daniel McKinnon's on Thursday the 15th.

At the same times and places, I will receive the Taxes due from Auctioneers, Apothecaries, Butchers, Bakers, Commission Merchants, Cattle Brokers, Distillers, Pedlars, Photographers, Retail Dealers, Retail Dealers in Liquors, Wholesale Dealers, Wholesale Dealers in Liquors.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the above Taxes must be paid within the time limited by law, otherwise the heavy penalties imposed will be enforced without regard to persons or property.

R. W. HARDIN,
Dist. Collector for Cumberland.

The Assessors for Cumberland County will attend at the above named places, with the District Collector, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind on Wheat, Oats, Rye, Irish Potatoes, cured Hay and Fodder, Wool, &c. Persons interested are requested to meet us as above, with statements of their matured crops, amounts produced, &c.

S. T. HAWLEY,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Assessors for Cumberland.

Sept. 1863. 64tt

NOTICE.

STOLEN from under the subscriber's Turpentine Still, within the last fortnight, seven pieces of IRON, about one and a half inches square, three feet long, weighing altogether about 100 lbs Said iron has been used under his Still for some time and is consequently burnt some. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same, with proof to convict the thief.

M. D. DENNING.

Kyle's Landing, Cumberland Co. Sept. 28. 68 3tpd

FOR SALE,

A Very superior JACK, nine years old. Apply to
R. H. EVANS

Near Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 64-10tpd

Counterfeits.—The Wilmington Journal notices two dangerous counterfeits, a $100 interest bearing Treasury note and a $20 note. The first is dated Sept. 1st, 1862, printed by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C. The second is a Hoyer & Ludwig bill, dated Sept. 2nd, 1861.

In the Hundred Dollar counterfeit the face of Mr. Calhoun at the lower left hand corner of the bill is very badly executed, especially the mouth, which looks as if something were held in it causing the lips to protrude. The imprint immediately under is in larger letters than in the genuine, and the b in Columbia is defective, whereas it is perfect in the genuine. In the genuine the line "with interest at two cents per day" is printed on the red shade of the large red word "Hundred." This shade does not show in the counterfeit, or if at all, too faintly to be noticed. The whole execution of the counterfeit is inferior to that of the genuine, and the note a little smaller. The date of the genuine note is filled in Sept. 1st, that of the counterfeit Septr. 1.

The $20 is more difficult to describe and detect than the $100, and is the most dangerous counterfeit we have ever seen. We have a counterfeit and a genuine bill before us, and saw that the counterfeit has been printed with too much ink, and therefore looks much blurred, it would be very difficult to distinguish the one from the other; and we are not sure that this would be a reliable test, as even the genuine bills are not always uniform in color. The only obvious difference is that in the genuine there is a clear space between the tops of the letters in the word "America" and the waves under the large ship in the centre, whereas in the counterfeit the heads of counterfeit we have there is a plain unshaded capital F to the left of the large ornamented letter A, which indicates the issue of the note; in the genuine before us there is none, nor do we recollect to have seen any genuine notes with such letter. In the genuine, just above the letter A, and a little to the right, is the number 22, which is not in the counterfeit.

Another Execution.—Henson Futch, one of the deserters from the 3d N. C. regiment engaged in the shooting of his Adjutant, with ten others who have already suffered the extreme penalty for their cowardice and crime, will be shot at Camp Lee to-morrow. Futch was wounded in the fight in which he and his companions attacked the Adjutant and the party sent out to arrest them, and hence the postponement until to-morrow of his execution.—*Richmond Examiner, 1st.*

Have the Ten Commandments ever been condensed into ten lines of poetry?

They have been, and are to be found in an old parish register in Lancaster, in Nottinghamshire, England:

"Have no other God but me;
Unto no image bow the knee;
Take not the name of God in vain;
Do not the Sabbath day profane;
Honor thy Father and Mother too;
And see that them no murder do:
From vile adultery keep thou clean;
And steal not, tho' thy state be mean;
Bear not false witness—shun that blot—
What is thy neighbor's covet not."

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1863.

Neill McDugald, James J. McDugald, Exr's, vs. Henry Magnes.

Original Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Magnes, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the property levied upon be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's Attachment.

Witness, John W. Baker, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D., 1863.

69*6tpd] JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.

Tax Notice.

I Will attend at the following times and places to collect the money tax for Moore County: Carthage, Wednesday October 28th; Sloan's, Thursday 29th; Pocket, Friday 30th; McNeill's, Saturday 31st; D. Graham's, Monday Nov 2d; Mrs. Barrett's, Tuesday 3rd; Sanders' Muster Ground, Wednesday 4th; Sheffield's, Thursday 5th; Ritter's, Friday 6th; T. D. Williams's Saturday 7th.

The Assessors will also attend at the above appointments to make the assessments *in kind* of the matured crops. All persons liable to pay the tax in kind must come forward to these appointments prepared to render accurate lists of all the matured crops subject to said tax. The collector in kind for the county will also be present at said appointments to designate places of deposit, make contracts for hauling, &c.

ALEX KELLY.
District Collector.

Carthage, Sept. 28, 1863. 68-4t

IMPORTED GOODS.

25,000 GUN CAPS! 10 doz. DRESSING COMBS!
50 doz Lead Pencils! 9 doz. India Rubber Erasers!
80 doz Genuine Brown Windsor Soap!
20 Gross Steel Pens! 40 packs English Pins!
25 doz French and English Tooth Brushes!
15 doz Fine Combs! English Letter Paper!

Just to hand and for sale at retail by

J. W. LETT.

Oct 1. 68 6tipd

LAND FOR SALE.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a Home in Mecklenburg County, N. C.

THE subscriber desires to sell his FARM. The place is located 3½ miles from the city of Charlotte, and contains 415 acres, about one-half cleared, well improved, with good Orchards and good water. For further information address the subscriber at Charlotte, or come and see for yourself. W. M. MATTHEWS.

Sept. 28, 1863 68-2w

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Appraisement for the State deem it expedient to advance the price of good Beef Cattle ten cents per pound in each district of the State.

H. K. BURGWYN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Coms. of Ap. for N. C.

Sept. 21, 1863. 68-2t

NOTICE

THE Undersigned lost, about two weeks ago, his POCKET BOOK, with about twenty five dollars in money, one note on S. D. Pipkin, payable to J. R. Grady, of twenty-eight dollars, his exemption from the enrolling officer, Capt. W. M. Swann, given in March, 1863. Any person finding and returning the same will be liberally rewarded.

W. G. ADAMS.

Sept. 28, 1863. 68-2tpd

SALT.

OF the BEST QUALITY, will be exchanged for bacon, corn, rye, or fodder, on the most reasonable terms, at my works, situate on Jabez Frink's land, opposite Tribb's Inlet, six miles North of the South Carolina line. Also, two good mules wanted.

M. B. SMITH.

Lumberton, Sept. 29, 1863. 68-6w*6w

NOTICE.

HAVING established my Depots on the W. C. & R. R. Road at the following named places, viz: Lumberton, Messenek, Red Banks and Shoe Heel, I am now ready to receive the Tax in kind Producers are requested to bale their forage before delivering it Hoops and staves will be deducted from the amount so as to give net weight Sacks for holding grain can be had on application at either of the above named Depots.

D. P. McEACHERN,
Agent for Robeson county.

Sept. 28, 1863. 68-3t

Hoop Iron.

80 BUNDLES HOOP IRON, for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.

Sept. 28. 68tf

FROM THE NORTH.

Baltimore papers of the 29th contain a few items of interest, which we annex:

The Battle in Tennessee.—A correspondent of the New York Times, at Washington, states that Gen. Rosecranz, in his official dispatches, charges the loss of the late battle to Gen McCook's disobedience of orders, in failing to occupy an important position that had been assigned to him.

A telegram dated Cincinnati, 25th, says the accounts of the battle in the Gazette confirm the general statement already published. The army was saved from destruction by the stubborn defence of Thomas's corps on Sunday. The report says: "Our losses have been most severe, and can scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed and 8,000 wounded. Our loss in artillery will not fall short of 50 pieces."

Quartermaster-General Meigs arrived at Rosecranz's headquarters on Saturday, and, upon invitation, examined his position, and declares it cannot be taken short of a regular siege, which Bragg does not seem to be attempting.

Gold in New York.—The quotation of gold in New York on Monday was, at the first Board, 139½; at the second Board, 139¾.

Foreign.—Foreign dates are to the 14th ult. The London Post, (Government organ,) of Sept. 14, says:

"It is probable that the *bona fide* character of the original order for these vessels will be established to *the satisfaction* of the Government There is no evidence forthcoming to show that they were built for the Confederate States of America. As the case stands at present, there is every likelihood that the Government will *abandon its intention of interfering with them*, as there is nothing to show that they violated any provision of the Foreign Enlistment or any other law."

The London Times, of the same date, says:

"We have authority for stating that two iron-clad vessels, now building at Liverpool, will not be allowed to leave that port pending further inquiries, and until fresh instructions are given."

The Mexican Question.—M. de Montholon, who was recalled to France expressly to be consulted on the Mexican question, has expressed himself to the Emperor as follows:

"If you will not recognize the Southern States you may renounce the idea of founding a throne in Mexico, and give up the conquered kingdom to the Federal States on favorable conditions."

The Pennsylvania Campaign.—Gen. Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign indicates that his purpose was to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the night of the 29th of June he ascertained that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac and that the head of the column had reached South Mountain. As communication with the Potomac was thus menaced it was resolved to prevent the further progress of the enemy in that direction by concentrating our army on the East side of the mountain at Gettysburg.

The Federal army interposed between Stuart's command and our main body, preventing communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle, and the march towards Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known. After referring to the first day's fight the report says it had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy. But finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became difficult to withdraw thro' the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies, while in presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes in the mountains. A battle thus became in a measure unavoidable, and encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from a defeat of Mead's army, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The report then gives a general description of the battles of the second and third of July and commends the heroic valer of the troops and explains the causes of the withdrawal of our army from Gettysburg, &c. It has been furnished the Richmond press for publication.

A Victory in Louisiana.—The Meridian (Miss.) Clarion says it is quite certain that the Confederate army have lately achieved a very decided and handsome victory in the long plundered, outraged and unfortunate State of Louisiana. The history of the affair, as related to the Clarion, is substantially this: About two weeks ago a Federal force, consisting of two brigades, numbering about five thousand men, marched into the Ouachita country, there being no adequate force to oppose them, and finally occupied the town of Monroe. They were guilty of numerous gross outrages, and stole many hundreds of able-bodied negro men, besides destroying a great deal of property. For a time they pursued their work of rapine undisturbed and appeared to labor under the conviction that they were in no particular danger. In this, however, they were mistaken; for General Dick Taylor was not far off, awaiting an opportunity to strike an effective blow. When the opportunity arrived, he pitched in with irresistible vim and vigor and routed the Yankees thoroughly. This is the sum total of our information, says the Clarion, but we have reason to believe that it may be relied upon implicitly.

Destructive Fire.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, in a building in Churton street opposite the printing office, belonging to Josiah Turner, Sen., Esq., and occupied by Mr. Samuel Bishop and one or two other families. It was not discovered until it had made such progress that the inmates barely escaped with clothing scarcely sufficient to cover them. The fire was speedily communicated to the adjoining building. Mr. Lynch's Jewelry shop on the north and one other building belonging to Mr. Turner, were soon on fire. The building occupied by Mr. Phillips as a saddler's shop, and belonging to Capt. Berry, with the Post Office in the rear, and the house on the corner, occupied as a store by Messrs. Wm. F & Thos. J. Strayhorn, and owned by John U. Kirkland, Esq., were soon enveloped in the flames, from whence it extended to the store of Messrs. James C. Turrentine & Son, and to the Shoe shop of Messrs. Hays & Faucett and the Drug Store, leaving in a heap of ruins the whole block of buildings occupying the northwest corner of Churton and King streets. The loss is very heavy, as we understand none of them were insured except Messrs. Turrentine & Son. From the house in which the fire originated nothing was saved. From the others the contents were mostly removed except those in the warehouse of Messrs. Turrentine & Son, in the rear of their store, around which the heat had become so great before it could be attended to that all its contents were lost, including a large box of valuable articles belonging to a gentleman from one of the lower counties, deposited there for safe keeping, and which was too heavy to be suddenly removed. Mr. Lynch lost largely, as the fire was on him too suddenly to allow him time to remove all his tools and some other property. The whole number of buildings destroyed, big and little, was seventeen.

This misfortune is greatly enhanced at the present time in consequence of the scarcity and great cost of building materials and the difficulty of procuring workmen—circumstances which render the reconstruction of the buildings almost impossible.

Hillsboro' Recorder, 23d.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE, &c.—Gen. Bragg very carefully, and doubtless judiciously, excludes newspaper reporters from his lines, and consequently but little is known or even conjectured as to the position or strength of the two great armies now confronting each other at Chattanooga. One thing at least is plain, to-wit: that no serious blow has been struck by either side since that at Chickamauga. Doubtless Gen. Bragg had very sufficient reasons for not instantly following up his great victory, but those reasons the public does not know, and hence a feeling of disappointment is manifesting itself through the Press, even so far as to depreciate the victory itself. This is neither just nor politic. The victory will not be barren or fruitless, even if Rosecranz should be able to maintain himself in Chattanooga. It came in good time to cheer the hearts of the people after a long succession of reverses. It speaks trumpet tongued to the North and to Europe in disproof of the ridiculous idea that both had begun to entertain, that the South was conquered. It has dispirited the Northern people and armies. It has stopped all yankee raids, and obliged Lincoln to withdraw troops from the army of the Potomac and other important points, so that more than one opportunity may be presented to strike successfully at some of these points. Our Generals, especially Gen. Lee, are certainly on the look out for such an opportunity, and we expect any day to hear that it has been availed of.

What amount of reinforcements each of the two great armies has received we know not, but it is certain that both have been largely strengthened since the battle. Let us be patient and hopeful. We have able Generals and brave troops, and with the blessing of God they will give a good account of themselves in due time.

Of the state of things elsewhere than in Tennessee, the Richmond Enquirer says:—

"The siege of Charleston may be pronounced a failure. By Morris Island is not the way to Charleston; nor is there any way that we could recommend as more easy to travel. Holding Morris Island, it is true, they can shut up the harbor to trade, as they do the mouth of our Virginia rivers; they can even throw shell into the city, and receive shell from it. They may burn and riddle some houses—which will doubtless be a great satisfaction; but they are not going to set foot in Charleston. The inner harbor is effectually barred against their ships; and if they should attempt to pass by land over James Island, they would need not less than eighty thousand men for the work. Properly speaking, there is no longer a siege of Charleston; and in occupying Morris Island the enemy has only another useless and costly strip of sand to *evacuate*.

"Mobile we must conclude to be safe from the intended attack by Grant. Even before the disaster of Rosecranz at Chickamauga, and before the weakening of Grant's army to reinforce him, Mobile was confident of making a successful defence. Now it is questionable if Grant will make the attempt at all.

"In the trans-Mississippi region all goes well; and all over the two great States of Tennessee and Kentucky, from Lookout mountain to the Ohio river, good Confederates who have long borne the scathe and scorn of yankee domination, look with passionate eagerness to the Tennessee, and hope to see ere long the shattered hosts of Rosecranz rolling northward, with the Confederate battle-cross blazing on their track.

"As for Meade and his sorely thinned and dispirited forces here in Virginia, they are taken care of by a competent hand. That army must certainly be pushed and goaded into another attempt upon Richmond, either by the Rapidan or by the Peninsula. Either way, they will be welcome, and may count upon the usual hospitalities of the city."

ROSECRANZ'S POSITION AT CHATTANOOGA.—P. W. A., the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from near Chattanooga on the 25th ult., says:—

"We have wrested Lookout mountain from the enemy, and now command the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad below Chattanooga, the only channel, except his wagon trains, by which he can receive supplies from the rear. His position, however, is impregnable to assault in front. His forces occupy a bend in the Tennessee, which is spanned by two wide substantial ponton bridges. His flanks are well protected—the right by Chattanooga creek, a deep stream with steep banks, and the left by a curve in the river above; while his front is defended by outer and inner lines of entrenchments and a series of redoubts and earthworks which crown every hill within the circuit of his fortifications and command every approach to the town. To attack the enemy in such a position were worse than madness. Many of these works have been prepared or strengthened since the battle."

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.—"Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." It is certain that quite a number of Confederate navy officers have sailed recently for Nassau, where they can apparently have no other business than to take command of armed ships to be added to the small but most efficient Confederate navy. Whether some of these ships are already at or about Nassau, as has been reported, is not certain, but we think there can be little doubt that some of those recently built in England will be there very soon, for the latest accounts show that the British government had seen no cause for detaining them, and they were about ready to sail. The sudden appearance of a fleet of ironclads before New Orleans or Charleston, or some yankee city, would create a stir in all yankeedom, and put a new face upon affairs. Such an event is not unlikely.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Southern Express Company is erecting a telegraph line from Florence along the railroad to Cheraw, with a view to its extension to the Coal Fields, and thence to Raleigh.

All efforts have failed to interest the government—(or perhaps we should say the Postmaster General, to whom, unfortunately, such things are referred, never to be heard of again,)—in the matter of establishing a telegraph line to this place, where the government has so valuable an interest that was lately seriously jeoparded for want of rapid communication. If the citizens could obtain the wire—as the government can—it would not be long before they would help the government and themselves in the matter.

CLOTHE THE SOLDIERS.—We publish to-day two letters just received from the army in Virginia, (the 18th and 26th Regiments,) in which an appeal is made to the friends of the soldiers in the army, and particularly in those Regiments, to supply them with blankets and overcoats. It may be difficult to do this to as great an extent as heretofore, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of the woolen material, but to some extent it can doubtless be done, and so far we doubt not it will be done, for the people of North Carolina have never failed to do what they could for their gallant soldiers. Wives, mothers, sisters! bestir yourselves to promote the health and comfort of your defenders and kinsmen.

SUCCESSFUL RAID UPON THE DESERTERS AND CONSCRIPTS.—We learn that up to the 28th ult., Gen. Hoke had succeeded in catching and sending off to camp over 400 deserters and conscripts in the Western part of the State. And the end is not yet.

UNTRUE.—We find in the Raleigh Standard of the 2d inst. (its first issue since the mob on the night of the 9th ult.) a long article signed "Raleigh," one untrue statement in which, upon which several other untrue statements as to the Observer are based, we desire to correct. The first sentence of the article is that to which we refer and is as follows:—

"The attempt of the Fayetteville Observer to palliate the conduct of the Georgia troops astonishes the public."

It would have very greatly astonished the public if the Observer had made any such attempt. The statement is without the slightest foundation.

Some weeks ago the Standard voluntarily pledged itself to copy in full any thing from the Observer to which it deemed it its duty to reply. Is it a compliance with this pledge to omit the facts of the case which had been before it for a week and misrepresent the Observer over the signature of "Raleigh"?

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 18TH REG'T, N. C. TROOPS,
Liberty Mills, Va., Sept. 27, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday our Brigade was called upon to witness the execution of seven men, members of this Brigade; three were members of this Reg't, 18th, three of the 37th, and one of the 28th. Their crimes were desertion and cowardice. 'Twas a sad spectacle. The order condemning them to death was published to the Brigade last Saturday. One week was allowed them to prepare for death. At 10 o'clock, A. M. yesterday, the Brigade was marched out to the appointed place without arms, and formed into a hollow square facing the seven stakes to which the unfortunate men were to be bound; a few minutes before 11 the prisoners were brought out and marched round the line, the drums performing the dead march. Having accomplished the circuit of the line, they were placed each opposite one of the stakes. The Chaplain having performed the funeral services over them, bid them farewell and departed; twelve men were drawn up opposite to each, half of the muskets loaded with ball, the remainder with blank cartridges. The prisoners were then pinioned to the stakes, a white bandage placed over their eyes, the officer commands "Ready," every musket drops to that position; "Aim," and they are leveled at the breasts of the unfortunate men. "Fire," every gun flashes together; six of the condemned are killed instantly, the seventh received five balls in his bowels, but they were aimed too low to cause instant death. He was again bound to the stake, six men were brought forward and immediately ended his sufferings. One of them, at the flash of the guns, jumped to his full height, breaking the cord that bound him, and fell forward perfectly dead. The troops were now marched by the corpses and back to camp.

Thus ended this mournful tragedy. It is to be lamented that our authorities are compelled to resort to such extreme measures, but it is absolutely necessary, and the result thus far has been very satisfactory. To illustrate this fact, our troops were moved the other day, a fight was expected, and after returning to camp not a single man was missing. This has never occurred before. A few always take advantage of a move to desert. It would be advisable for all deserters to return immediately and voluntarily, and thus escape the certain doom awaiting those brought back under guard.

Our Brigade (Lane's,) is now detailed from the main army and placed here to guard the ford across the Rapidan and prevent cavalry raids from this direction on the V. C. R. R. We may remain here during the winter. All of the men would be perfectly contented to do so. Every body is employed fixing a comfortable place to sleep in; tents are not to be had, and many are the devices for shelter, some of them quite original.

The men are all in good spirits and tolerably well clad, but overcoats and blankets are in demand, many of them not having either; and I can assure you it is anything but pleasant to spend a night here without covering. We have had several heavy frosts and the weather is quite cool. Urge the people to do all they can for the poor soldiers. Winter is fast approaching, and without a supply of blankets we will have much suffering in the army. R. S.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAPIDAN STATION, VA., 26th REG'T. N. C. T.
Sept. 27, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Feeling confident that the numerous friends of this old Regiment would be pleased to hear a word from one of its members, I have concluded to write a line requesting the publication in your paper. We came to this place two weeks ago anticipating a general engagement immediately, but the enemy seems to ponder, knowing that we have a fine natural position. Our men are all in fine spirits, confidently believing that if the Yanks cross the Rapidan river they will have to recross in double-quick time. The Regiment is enjoying excellent health at this time, as we have good pure water to drink and inhale the salubrious air from the mountains of Northern Virginia. Our loss at Gettysburg in killed was not as many as was first apprehended, nevertheless we lost a great many good and efficient men, as well as officers. The wounded are coming in by every train, have already swelled our ranks until we make a respectable show on drill, and the boys say that there is another large killing present.

Our last news from Bragg's army was very cheering indeed, and it is to be hoped that he will whip old Rosecrans so that he will have to flee to his own soil and never make the print of his hoof on our soil again.

The nights are getting very cool here, and I will say to the friends of this Regiment, and especially those of Co. E, if you have any blankets and socks to dispose of, don't throw them away, but please send them to your friends in the army, who are standing as firm as the western hills, contending for the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Our Brigade is now commanded by Gen. Kirkland, who was formerly Colonel of the 21st N. C. Regiment. We yet mourn the loss of the gallant Pettigrew, nevertheless highly appreciate his patriotic successor.

All communications to this Regiment will be directed to Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, A. P. Hill's Corps.

GEN. COOKE'S BRIGADE.—The Rev'd T. L. Troy will leave Salisbury on the 15th inst. for Gen. Cooke's Brigade, and will take packages between that point and Raleigh for the Brigade. Every box should be well hooped and the weight marked on it.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The election for Members of Congress from this State will take place *in the Army* on Thursday the 29th of this month, and *in the State* on Wednesday the 4th of November.

We are requested to suggest that from the *Army* elections two copies of the returns be forwarded, by different mails or conveyances, as failures to receive returns in time have occurred.

THE FORT SUMTER FLAG.—The yankees have attempted to deny that one of the flags captured by our troops during the assault upon Sumter on the night of the 8th ult was the flag that Major Anderson had carried off from the fort in April 1861, when he surrendered the place to Gen. Beauregard. But Gen. Beauregard has settled the point by stating that he is satisfied it is the same, and presenting it, in an appropriate letter, to the Governor of South Carolina. The Governor has presented it to the Legislature, and the Legislature has ordered it to be deposited for safe keeping in the Executive chamber.

It is altogether a pleasant incident. The yankees had preserved the flag with care, had sent it out to Gillmore in the confident expectation of raising it again in triumph over the recaptured fort, to the most extreme mortification of the Confederates, especially the Charlestonians. But their malignant purpose is defeated, the flag is wrested from them, the fort preserved, and their assault repelled with disaster and disgrace.

PEACE MEETING MATTERS.—We have received from a gentleman at Kinston, a copy of the New York Herald of the 10th ult., containing an Editorial paragraph on North Carolina; and from another gentleman an extract from a letter from his brother in France, on the same subject; and from still another gentleman in an upper county a communication relative to the constitution of a so-called Peace meeting in a county near him. As these meetings appear to have died out, and a reaction has evidently taken place in some parts of the State, we think it best not to revive the discussion of the subject, and therefore omit all the articles. We trust that this course will meet the approbation of the gentlemen who kindly sent us the articles, whose object, like our own, is only to promote unity and advance the welfare of the State and Confederacy.

DEATHS OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The Surgeon in charge of the Johnson's Island prison, in Lake Erie, has communicated to the Richmond Sentinel a list of the Confederate prisoners who have died there since he has been in charge—he does not say how long. Among them we find the following North Carolinians: Lieut. W. J. Hudson, 2d N. C. Battalion, died Aug. 5th, of enteritis; N Lyon, private, 65th Reg't, July 30th, typhoid fever; Capt. C. Gilespie, Sept. 9th, typhoid fever.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 30th June, at a hospital in Richmond, of typhoid fever, George Franklin Miles, of Co G, 27th Reg't, aged about 20 years, of Orange county.

Private Lucian Lloyd of the 28th Reg't, died from a wound received in the battle of Gettysburg on the 3d of July.

In Hospital at Wilmington, 30th July, private Melvin C. Scarbrough, of Co. H, 31st Reg't, of Wake Co.

YANKEE DESERTERS SHOT.—The yankees, like the Confederates, have taken to shooting deserters. Five were shot at one time at Mumfordsville. They were Kentuckians.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The Richmond papers bring us Northern news to the 1st inst.

From Tennessee.—Dispatches from Rosecranz's army state that his strong defensive position near Chattanooga is unchanged, and that no attempt has been made by the rebels to disturb it.

The losses in Rosecranz's army, so far as ascertained, amount to one Brigadier General, six Colonels, two Majors, five Captains, and eight Lieutenants killed, and Brig. Gens. Starkweather and King, and 268 other officers wounded.

The detailed accounts of the battle say that "While the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawn battle, that of Sunday resulted in a disastrous defeat. The loyal people certainly have cause for self-congratulation that the Army of the Cumberland was not completely destroyed, and owe profound gratitude to Gen. Thomas and those under him that saved it.

Our losses are great. That in killed, wounded, and missing will probably reach ten thousand. Of artillery we are less some fifty pieces, mostly lost on Sunday. Of wagons, loaded with ammunition and supplies, ambulances, &c., we have also lost a great number. They were abandoned in the retreat on Sunday."

From Charleston.—Advices from before Charleston to the 25th instant, state that Gen. Gillmore was busily engaged in remodeling Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and making rapid progress towards completing the final arrangements for bombarding the city of Charleston and Fort Moultrie.

From the Army of the Potomac.—A letter dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, September 28th, says:

"Gen. Lee is strongly fortifying all the southern fords of the Rapidan. The south bank of the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, we found to be almost impregnable; if many weeks are allowed to pass, I fear the south bank of the Rapidan will be found equally so. By nature the Rapidan is stronger than the Rappahannock. The public should not clamor "On to Richmond," unless they are indifferent whether the Army of the Potomac is destroyed or not.

Miscellaneous.—Gen. Kirby Smith is reported to be at Arkadelphia with 25,000 troops. A powder mill with 100,000 kegs (?) of powder, exploded at Arkadelphia on the 16th ult. The loss is regarded fatal by the Rebels.

A British steamer was captured off Rio del Norte on the 12th ult., by the U. S. gunboat Seminole. She was evidently fitted out for the rebels, and is said to be a very valuable prize.

The Baltimore Gazette has been suppressed by order of Gen Schenck, and one of its editors sent to prison. The others were absent.

On Monday, Gen. Meade and a number of other officials dined with John Minor Botts.

The Post's Washington correspondent says there will be a new draft for 600,000 men from which the Government expects to get 200,000.

Gold advanced on Tuesday to 143¾. The latest quotation is 141½.

From Europe.—The Polish Question.—The Russian reply to France, Austria and England, has been received by the three powers. It intimates that a further prolongation of the diplomatic discussions would be superfluous, and that Russia *assumes the full responsibility of her acts*. Lord Russell closes a despatch to Lord Napier in these words:

"If Russia does not perform all that depends upon the three powers—if she does not enter upon the path which is opened to her by friendly counsels, she makes herself responsible for the *serious consequences* which the prolongation of the trouble of Poland may produce."

Miscellaneous.—Paris papers assert that two Federal men of war are on their way to blockade the harbor and catch the Florida as she goes out.

It was rumored that Mr Mason, the "Rebel Envoy," had withdrawn in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he had been treated by Lord Russell.

Capt. Maffit has resigned the command of the Florida. [Other papers say *resumed*.]

A decline had taken place on the Paris Bourse, owing to apprehensions of unpleasant feelings between the U. S. and France in relation to the Florida.

The London Star fears that it is the intention of the French Gov't to speedily recognize the Confederates.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate rather the design of a permanent occupation than of immediate operations. Two Monitors are kept close in, doing picket duty. There was scarcely any firing to-day.

From East Tennessee.—From reports received by the Western train, yesterday evening, the Yankees are rapidly evacuating East Tennessee. On Saturday, they burned the railroad bridge, at Carter's Station, twenty miles west of Bristol, and retreated in the direction of Knoxville, and on Sunday night Jonesboro' was occupied by our forces. Report also states that the line is open to Knoxville, the Yankees having evacuated that place.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

The Knoxville Register learns that Forrest and Wheeler have crossed the Tennessee at Harrison's Ferry, ten miles below Chattanooga, and are operating on Rosecranz's line of communication, through the Sequatchie Valley, with Bridgeport, whence he draws his supplies. Sequatchie Valley was once rich and productive, but it has been exhausted, and Rosecranz must fight, surrender or starve, whenever his supply trains can no longer reach Bridgeport, fifty miles distant by this route, though only twenty eight miles by railroad, from Chattanooga.

250 pieces of Artillery.—A gentleman from the front on the 28th informs the Marietta Confederate that it has been determined at Headquarters to open upon the enemy with 250 pieces of artillery simultaneously as soon as they could be got into position.

From the same paper we learn that prisoners from Middle Tennessee report that Roddy had captured Murfreesboro' and a large quantity of supplies of all sorts. Roddy was a week ago in Morgan county, Ala., about 100 miles from Murfreesboro'.

It is also stated that an entire Federal Regiment was recently captured by Col. Richardson, near Carrolsville, West Tennessee.

Yankee Prisoners.—We understand that altogether, nearly 6,000 of Rosecranz' army have passed through Petersburg this week.—*Petersburg Express, 3d.*

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—Gen. Bragg's recent great victory has filled our prisons to overflowing. In the Libby prison there are now 800 or 1,000 officers, and in all some 8,000 prisoners at this point. We shall soon be even with the yankees again in the way of prisoners, their recent and much boasted preponderance now rapidly disappearing.

Respited.—Yesterday was the day for the execution of Harrison Futch, 3d N. C., convicted of desertion and of being engaged in the murder of Adjutant Mallett, but for cause satisfactory to the authorities the execution was postponed till further orders. The convict is said to be a young man of irreproachable character before the war, and his friends believe that he was persuaded to desert by associates who exercised undue influence over him, ten of whom have already been shot to death for murder and desertion.—*Richmond Dispatch, 3d.*

Serious Shooting Affray.—Yesterday afternoon a serious shooting affray occurred in front of the Libby prison, in which three members of the City Battalion were shot, one maimed for life and another mortally wounded. It appears that during the afternoon Jas. P. Newsom, of Co. C, 32d N. C., was on guard in front of Castle Thunder, and had some words with a member of the battalion. Shortly after, Newsom, being off duty, but having his musket with him, was passing the parade ground of the City Battalion when some altercation occurred between him and Martin Gripp, Co. F, in which Gripp struck him in the face. Newsom sprung back, and taking aim at his antagonist fired, the ball striking him in the breast and tearing off the flesh as far as the shoulder. The bullet then struck private Forey, Co. A, shattering his arm, (which was amputated last night,) and finally lodged in the bowels of private Richard Morris, Co. D, inflicting a mortal wound. Newsom then ran a few steps, but was overtaken by two of the battalion and lodged in Castle Thunder.—*Richmond Dispatch, 3d.*

It seems that a faulty Commissary Department was at the bottom of Bragg's tardy progress after the late battles. The correspondent of an Atlanta paper writes:

"But for the want of rations, Gen. Bragg would have followed his victory the next day, but our troops were unable to move until our supplies came up."

MARRIED,

In Brunswick county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. G. W. Pugh, Private A. McF. CAMERON, Company C, 35th Regiment N. C. T., to Miss ELIZA TURNAGE, of Greene county, N. C.

Attention! Company A, Home Guards.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House every Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, for Drill. *Those who fail to drill will be required to perform all the extra duty devolving upon the company.*

This Company is composed of the LaFayette Lt. Infantry, the Clarendon Guards, the Cross Creek Militia, and all men living in the Cross Creek District between the ages of 18 and 50.

By order of Capt. J. A. PEMBERTON,
W. N. TILLINGHAST, 1st Serg't.
Oct. 5. 69-1w

HOW THE YANKEE RANKS ARE FILLED.—The Richmond Whig copies an account from the New York World of deserters and conscripts being marched through Washington chained and handcuffed—the World adding:—

"It must be admitted that there is something rather grotesque in the spectacle of soldiers of the Union marching in chains to liberate the slaves of the rebels."

Whereupon the Whig says it has reliable information that the following is the mode of getting recruits for "the best army on the planet," by "the best government on earth":—

"A foreigner, exempt from military service by virtue of his alienship, is summoned by a Government official to attend at the Provost Marshal's office. Without suspicion as to the object, and supposing that he may be needed as a witness, he goes. An officer receives him, enrols his name, records a description of his person, age, &c., and then directs him to walk into an adjoining room. There he is told that he is a conscript. No protest avails; no communication with friends or the consul or minister of his Government is allowed; resistance is in vain; he is handcuffed, chained and despatched under guard to the army, where he is informed that any attempt at desertion is death. There are a number of Irishmen now in this city, some of them intelligent, educated, and apparently respectable men, who, having succeeded in making their escape from Gen. Meade's army, concur in representing themselves as the victims of this sort of villainy. Some of them had not been in the U. S. three weeks when the outrage was perpetrated.

"And in order to provide themselves with subjects best suited to the successful execution of this despotic and barbarous treatment, agents are kept in Ireland to seduce, by engagements for labor at high wages, and promises of free farms, and by paying the expense of the voyage, as many young men as possible to emigrate to the United States. They arrive at New York without friends or acquaintances, with no knowledge of their rights, with no one to inquire after or miss them if they disappear, and readily fall into the trap that is set for them, and become the subjects of the man-theft we have described.

"We make this statement in the hope that it may reach the eye of some British official who cares enough for the rights of British subjects to make it a matter of investigation. We believe the facts can be established by proof to be had in this city."

RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated:—

ROCKINGHAM, N. C. Sept. 26, 1863.—The Superior Court has just closed its Fall Term, Judge Osborne presiding. There was not a very large Docket and the business was nearly all disposed of. On Thursday, Daniel Norton was put upon his trial for the murder of Angus Campbell on the 23d of January 1862. The killing took place in the county of Richmond some 17 miles south of Rockingham. The parties were intoxicated. The prosecution was conducted on the part of the State, with great zeal and ability by Solicitor Buxton and Colonel Robert Strange, and on the part of the defence by Colonel J. W. Cameron, who fully sustained the high reputation he has acquired in this part of the State for being a good criminal lawyer. His Honor summed up the testimony and in a very clear and learned charge delivered the case to the Jury, who, after an absence of an hour returned a verdict of "guilty of the Felony and murder whereof he was charged."

On yesterday the prisoner was brought in to court to receive the sentence of the law. Just as the Court was about to pass sentence the prisoner's Counsel moved for a rule on the State to show cause why the verdict of the Jury should not be set aside and a new trial granted. His Honor refused the motion and proceeded to pass sentence after first urging on the prisoner in a very eloquent and impressive exhortation the great necessity of spending the short time allowed him to prepare for the awful doom that awaits him. He was sentenced to be hung on the 30th October proximo, whereupon the prisoner's counsel craved and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court.

I need not tell you that Judge Osborne in and out of court wins the esteem and respect of all who make his acquaintance for his urbanity and kindness of manner. He is emphatically a good Judge and a good man.

Noah, a slave, the property of a Mr. Davis of Moore county, is under sentence of death to be hung on Friday next at Carthage. He was tried and condemned at the recent Term of the Superior Court held for that county by Judge French. His crime was rape committed on a white woman.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA., Aug. 27, 1863.

At a meeting of the members of Co. I, 22d N. C. Reg't, for the purpose of expressing feelings of admiration and respect for their beloved comrades in arms, Serg't Josiah Presnell and Corp'l H. H. Rollins, who fell May 3d, gallantly fighting where the contest was the greatest and the battles raged the fiercest, their sun went down while it was yet day, on the blood-stained field of Chancellorsville, far away from their native homes, with nothing to mark their resting place but the little mound of earth that covers their immortal remains,—Private W. H. Daniel was called to the chair and the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions: Serg't A. H. Julian, Serg't W. P. Ward and Corp'l H. B. Rush. The committee retired and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, Whereas it has pleased God to remove from us two of our most amiable, kind and beloved associates, it is with feelings of the deepest regret and profound sorrow that we record their untimely death.

Resolved, That in their death we have lost two of our most obedient, kind and generous friends in arms, whose greatest ambition was to do their duty, however unpleasant or dangerous its performance; beloved by all who knew them in life and lamented in death alike by officers and men.

Resolved, That we, the few surviving members of the company, try to emulate their noble example, and in the coming storms that threaten our beloved country, like them if necessary lay down our lives, a willing sacrifice on the altar of our bleeding country.

Resolved, That while we would not obtrude upon the sanctity of the hearts' bitter anguish by reason of the loss of an affectionate husband, we desire to offer to the bereaved wives our sincere and heartfelt condolence and sympathy, and beg leave as stricken friends to shed with them the tear of unaffected grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved families; also to the Greensboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Observer.

W. H. DANIEL, Pres't.
Corp'l S. W. WILLIAMS, Private JOHN JONES, } Sec'ys.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 5.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 75 to $2. Lard 1 75 to $2.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 1 50.
Butter 2 50 to 3 00.
Coffee, none.
Cotton 60 to 65.
Cotton Yarn—$8 to $20 per bunch.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 50 to $2
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 1 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Family $60 00; Super $57 50.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 5 25. Wheat 10 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 3 50 to 4 00, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 1 00, dry 2 00.
Iron—Swedes $1.
Leather—Upper 7 00 to 10 00 per lb., Sole $6 to $8.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $25 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $25; Peach Brandy $25.
Molasses—$12 per gallon.
Nails—$150 per keg, retailing at 1 50 to 1 75 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 22½ cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 50 at retail.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 75 to 1 75.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 65 cts. per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.
Corrected by B. L. PEMBERTON.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I wish to purchase Lead for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.

THOS D HOGG, Capt. C. S.
69-tf In charge of Ordnance.

Pocket Book Lost.

IN this town, I think between Jones's Hotel and the Market, on Thursday night last, my POCKET BOOK, containing about $240 in Confederate notes. There were 9 $20 notes, the remainder in notes of $1 to $10. Also a Virginia shin plaster, Bank of Amherst.

A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of the book and contents to the subscriber.

J. T. MARTIN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1863. 1tpd

DIED,

In this town, on the 3d inst., ROMELIA NEWKIRK, youngest daughter of John T. and Emily F. McKay, aged 1 year 1 month and 5 days.

On Longstreet, in this county, on the 20th ult., Capt. JOHN RAY, in the 64th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on 30th ult., JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq., aged 54 years. Mr. Wright was an eminent Lawyer, and a most amiable and estimable Christian gentleman, whose loss will be deeply deplored by many besides those in the community in which he was born and lived and died.

In Robeson county, 30th Sept., in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of the late Rev. Dan'l Smith, and daughter of Neill Brown, Esq., one of the first Ruling Elders of Philadelphus church.

WILLIAM P. McRAE, Esq., died at his residence, in Montgomery county, N. C., July 14th, 1863, aged about 38 years. In this sad visitation of divine Providence God has made a wide breach in a large circle of relatives and friends. He has left a widow and four small children. For about 3 weeks the deceased endured, without a murmur, the most violent shocks of typhoid fever in its most malignant type, "when the silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken, the pitcher broken at the fountain and the wheel broken at the cistern." And thus those bright prospects are blighted in the bud, and that noble form has suddenly vanished out of sight. He left a character spotless and unblemished, and has passed through a short but useful and active business life, neither meriting nor meeting reproach; and in his last hours the conviction of an honest discharge of duty was present to console him. This sad affliction falls heavily upon his weeping widow, and with what unceasing devotion she bent over his sick bed, with terrible grief when announced the sad end! May He who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless, be with them and sustain them in this sore bereavement.—Com.

In Smith county, Miss., Sept. 12th, of congestion of the brain, MARY JAMES, fourth child of H. J. and E. K. Agee, aged 11 years and 5 days. She was born in Anson county, N. C., Sept. 7, 1852. Mary was a truthful and an affectionate child; a sweet and companionable sister. She had but few equals and perhaps no superiors. She was a pattern worthy of imitation; never participating in the quarrels and contentions among children, she would rather suffer wrongfully than do wrong. She was seldom if ever seen out of humor, but smooth and even in her disposition,—always content with her lot, whether it was good or bad. She was fond of the Sabbath school, and consequently made great proficiency, never reciting an imperfect lesson. Little Mary was a member of the M. E. Church, and about a month before her death she came to the altar of prayer and was happily converted, shouting aloud the praises of God; after which she selected a spot in the secret grove, to which she resorted every day to read her Bible and pour out her soul in prayer to God. After returning from prayer a day or two previous to her death, she told her Ma that she was not afraid to die at any time. And also after her conversion she told her Ma it was wrong to cook on the Sabbath, and if she did have cooking on that day she could not eat it.

Surely this is loud preaching to adults. When a little girl only eleven years of age can discover our duties to us, surely we should perform them. She also persuaded her Pa to erect a family altar, which altar has since been erected, perhaps never to be thrown down until the parents go up to join the little sainted girl around the throne of God. Why such promising and pious children, that promise a long life of usefulness to the world, are snatched from our midst, remains to be told in the morning of the Resurrection. But one thing we do know, that "all things work together for good to those who love God." Then dry up your tears, parents, knowing that God does all for the best.

Oh! weep not for Mary that's passed
Into the lonesome grave,
As breezes sweep the withered grass
Along the restless wave;
For though thy jewel may depart,
And darksome days be given,
And lonely though on earth thou art,
Yet bliss awaits the anxious heart
When Mary you may meet in Heaven.

pd] F. W. SHARBROUGH.

Rev. N. B. Cobb, General Superintendent of Army Colportage in North Carolina, will preach in the Baptist Church this evening.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5

I will commence a Protracted Meeting at Bethel Church, near Gray's Creek P. O., on the 2d Sunday in October.

C. PLYLER.
Oct'r 3, 1863. 1tpd

Miss EMILY JESSUP will resume the duties of her School on Monday 12th of October. Fayetteville, Oct 5—2t pd

Spring Hill Academy.

MISS E. J. CRAWFORD opened a school at Spring Hill, Robeson county, in July last, which is now continued at the following rates of tuition, viz: English branches $10 to $15 per session. Soldiers' children taught at half price, when able to pay that, but if unable to pay, they are taught gratis.

Oct. 1, 1863. 69-*3tpd

Rockaway at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Wednesday next the 8th inst., one ROCKAWAY.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Oct'r 3, 1863. 1t

Rye Flour.

A FEW Bbls. fresh ground RYE FLOUR, for sale by retail. Superior to Buckwheat for Cakes.

H. McMILLAN.
Oct'r 5, 1863. 2tpd

New Stage Coach At Auction.

WILL BE SOLD at Towles' Auction and Commission Store, on the 15th October, at 12 o'clock, 1 Four Horse Stage Coach, as good as new, having run only three months.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct'r.
Raleigh, Sept 29, 1863. 69-4t

STILL COMING IN.

4,275 LBS. SHOT—assorted;
25 Kegs NAILS;
30 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
3,500 lbs. CRUSHED SUGAR;
COTTON CARDS, No. 10, English Copperas, Shoe Lasts, Thread, Pegs and Awls, Fish Hooks, Pins, Pitchforks, Shovels, Teas, Mason's Challenge Blacking, &c., &c., at WILSON'S Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 30, 1863. 69-4t*2t

LOST,

IN the town of Fayetteville, or on the road down by Terebinth, on Monday evening the 28th inst., a BUCK-SKIN PURSE, containing some three or more Dollars in Silver, two Bank Notes on the Wilmington Bank, one six and the other eight Dollars, and a parcel of Confederate money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the Purse and contents with Mr. J. W. Lett in Fayetteville, or B. Culbreth at Terebinth, or to myself.

WM. S. MELVIN.
White Oak, Bladen Co., N. C., Sept. 29. 69-2tpd

FAIR HAVEN, N. C., Sept. 28, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I have seen in your last Semi-Weekly a proposition of Mr. W. C. McDaniel to grind corn for the poor, and especially for our patriotic soldiers' families, toll free—calling upon all other mill-owners to join him. I am from the good old county of Chatham, that always furnishes the grist to soldiers' families free of charge. The toll is a very small matter as long as they get the grist for nothing. I have been furnishing over 40 families in Chatham with meal and flour for near 12 months, that has been paid for by the county, and one or two of the families that got their corn of me free of any charge had corn to sell themselves. I wish I could say the same for Moore county. I have in a few cases here had to give the grist myself as well as the toll. But the most of our soldiers about here, that ought to be in the war, are lying in the woods, stealing what they eat, and frequently from me as well as other mill-owners, and when we take toll from their families we don't get a tenth of what we ought to have. My customers can testify of me. A poor man or woman has never gone from my mill with an empty sack because of their poverty.

On last Monday my Bridge broke down with my wagon and team, and drowned the whole team in my mill-pond. My son and the driver both fell in the bridge, over 40 feet high, the water over 15 feet deep. They were both considerably hurt, but got out and are out of danger. On last Wednesday night these woods soldiers made a raid on my tan-yard and stole over $1000 worth of leather, and burned my barn, one of the best in the State, with all my cow food, some fodder and wheat, and burnt my cattle severely before they could get out of the lot round the barn. Also burnt my Female Academy. Loss of burning and stealing not less than three or four thousand dollars. I don't suppose that Mr. McDaniel, with all his patriotism, would grind for these men toll free.

pd] H. TYSOR.

A CARD.

I Understand there is a report in circulation that I was absent from my Regiment during the battle at Gettysburg, was at home without authority, had deserted, &c. I wish to state that these rumors are base falsehoods. I was in the battle at Gettysburg from Wednesday evening until Friday morning, although I had permission from my Captain and the Surgeon of my Regiment to fall back and move along in the rear of the brigade, as my feet were very sore from marching several days without shoes. I was unable to march with the Reg't on Friday, as they were moving in quick time. *I am not* a deserter. I have permission from an army Surgeon to remain at home thirty (30) days, but expect to return before that time expires. I believe these stories originated with a soldier from another brigade, who knew nothing of my movements during the fight, but retailed them merely for his love of slander. I care not who he is, I denounce him as a base *liar* and a *coward*. A gentleman would not propagate such falsehoods.

S. W. ELLERBE.
Lilesville, Sept. 20, 1863. 1tpd

W. MacINTYRE
HAS RECEIVED

360 GROSS BLACK and PLATED HOOKS and EYES;
955 Boxes Metal Hair Pins;
400 Boxes Black Pins;
25 Reams Ruled Letter Paper;
16 Reams Ruled Post Paper.

Oct. 5, 1863. 69*5w

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Have removed to the store formerly occupied by Worth & Daniel,
No. 4, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1863. 69-i3mpd

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors for Harnett County having completed the Tax List, it will remain open at the County Court Clerk's Office at Lillington, for examination for fifteen days from this date. On Monday 12th and Tuesday 13th October, I will attend at Lillington, to hear all complaints and determine all appeals that tax payers may make, which will be final.

C. C. BARBEE,
District Collector for Harnett.
Sept. 26, 1863. 69-2t

NOTICE.

THE Assessors for Harnett county will attend
At Johnsonville, on Wednesday the 14th Oct.
At Barbecue, Thursday 15th.
At Upper Little River, Friday 16th.
At Stewart's Creek, Saturday 17th.
At Averasboro', Monday 19th.
At Grove, Tuesday 20th.
At Neill's Creek, Wednesday 21st.
At Hector's Creek, Thursday 22d.
At Buckhorn, Friday 23d;

For the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind on wheat, oats, rye, Irish potatoes, cured hay, fodder and wool. Persons interested are requested to meet us at times and places above stated, with a statement of their matured crop.

JOHN GREEN,
B. F. SHAW,
Assessors for Harnett.
Sept. 26, 1863. 69-2t

Pay your Confederate Tax.

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Listed Taxes:
At Black Jack, on Monday 26th of October next.
At Steele's, on Tuesday 27th.
At Mineral Spring, on Wednesday 28th.
At Beaver Dam, on Thursday 29th.
At Rockingham, on Friday 30th.
At McGee's, on Saturday 31st.
At Laurel Hill, on Monday 2d November.
At Stewartsville, on Tuesday 3d.
At Williamson's, on Wednesday 4th.

All persons owing Tax are notified that the above Taxes must be paid within the time limited by law, or the penalties will be enforced without regard to persons or property.

At the same time the Assessors will attend for the purpose of assessing the Taxes in kind on the matured crops and on gross amount sales for the quarter ending 1st Oct. 1863.

L. W. McLAURIN,
District Tax Collector for Richmond.
Sept. 23, 1863. 69*3tpd

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER, who can teach the higher English branches, French, and Music on Piano. Address D. CROMARTIE.
Elizabeth Town, N. C. Oct 3. 69-4tpd

Dr. J. H. Freeman is in town, and those having engagements will please call soon. 2tpd

WANTED,

A SUBSTITUTE for Light Artillery, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the Store of P. P. Johnson.

Oct'r 5, 1863. 69-i3tpd

Headquarters Co. I, 31st Reg't, N. C. T.,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 21, 1863.

Take Up The Deserters.

THE usual reward of $30 each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the following named enlisted men, who deserted their company at different times since the 12th July, 1863: David W. Johnson, William Spence, John Messer. The two last named I understand are now at their homes in Harnett county, N. C., under pretence of having furloughs.

W. A. DEWAR,
1st Lieut. Comd'g Co. I, 31st N. C. T.
69-*3t

NOTICE.

ALL enlisted men belonging to Company (D,) 41st N. C. Troops, (3d cavalry,) are ordered to report at camp *without delay*, or they will be published and treated as deserters.

T. JEFF. BROOKS, Capt.,
Com'g Co. D, 41st N. C. T., (3d cavalry.)
Camp near Ivor, Va., Sept. 28, 1863. 69 *3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having at Sept'r Term, 1863, of Harnett County Court, qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Sampson Aury, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said estate will make immediate payment.

D. C. McLEAN, Adm'r.
Sept. 21, 1863.

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County according to law, on the estate of Mary McArthur, deceased, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale on Tuesday the 27th day of October, 1863, one valuable negro man and one bed and bedstead belonging to the estate. Sale to be at Harnett Court House, N. C., when and where the terms will be made known.

DUNCAN McARTHUR, Adm'r.
69 3t*pd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 3, 1863. When called for please say they are advertised.

Miss C A Averett, Miss Malinda Adams, Mrs Amanda Bradley, Miss Susan Bryant, W H Biggs 2, W A Baker 2, Miss Sarah J Branton 2, Mrs M J Buie, Mr James K Black, James R Bryan, Miss W A Brown, Nannie (servant) care of John Bryan, Sr. Miss Caroline Bryan, Miss Margaret Blue, Miss L E Clark, Mrs Rachel Culbreth, Henry C Clay, John B Carver, Calvin Culbreth, John Coliles, Isaac Culbreth, A J Deal, J B Dawson, Capt John Elliott, J D Gurley, James Garrison, Miss Avarilla Gardner, Miss Mary A Gardner, H A Hodges 2, Miss Susan Hall 2, Miss Mary F Hodges, Josiah W Hawkins, Miss Mary Hall, Miss Sarah Overton Jones, Mrs Pelley Johnson, John B Johnson, Miss Mary Johnson, Mrs Almira Johnson, Mrs Charloty Kivett, T L Langford, A Lemons, Dr Robert W Mears, Surg'n Taos R Micks 2, M W Monroe, Nathan Mall, Miss F F Monroe, Mrs A J Mashburn, John McIver, James McCulley 2, Mrs Margaret McDougald, Alex McCarter, J S McDiarmid, James McLeod, Colin McArthur, W McNeill, James McCarter, Mrs Eliza McMillian, Calvin Maclemore, Julius McLeod, John A McKithan, Thomas Nunley, Anna Jane Nelson, Jesse Page, W B Porter, Mrs Talitha Porter, Mrs James Porter, Bryant Parker, Mr E Porter, Mrs Martha W Reynolds, R W Rodgers, Mrs Martha J Robberts, Wm A Ra[illegible], Miss Sally Babbit, James Smith, Miss Kake V S[illegible], Daniel Stewart, Miss Susan Skepper, B Simmons, [illegible]ley Smith (colored,) J M Sikes, Miss Kate Terry, [illegible]line Terry, Isham Underwood, Miss A Williamson, M A Woodley, Mrs Eliza Williams, William Wa[illegible]

JAS. G. COOK

THE TENNESSEE VICTORY.

The Atlanta Intelligencer has the following letter from its correspondent with Bragg's army, written on the 22d, two days after the battle:—

The preliminary fight commenced, it may be said, on Friday, the 18th inst., at Alexander's bridge, 8 miles west of Ringgold. Walthall's brigade was principally engaged and suffered most, one regiment losing 73 killed and wounded. Gen. Bushrod Johnson's brigade moved up at the time from Ringgold, crossing the Chickamauga above at Reed's bridge, the enemy falling back before us and marshalling their forces in line of battle.

On Saturday, the 19th, the two contending armies confronted each other in battle array. Our line extended from Reed's bridge to Lee & Gordon's mills, a distance of between 7 and 10 miles, over a rugged, barren country of hill and dale. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, A. M., the battle opened on our right. In the course of an hour the firing became heavy and rapid, the batteries of Forrest's and Walker's divisions, and the reserve, Capt. Lumsden's battery, in command of Major Palmer, Chief of Artillery, keeping up a perfect roar of fire, which was fully returned by the enemy. The lines of both armies moved to and fro like the advancing and receding waves of the sea. Cheatham's division soon became under fire, with its artillery under command of Maj. Melanthon Smith. The fight was kept up with varied success, when the gallant division of Gen. Cleburne charged the enemy after dark, by moonlight, and drove them 2 miles from their first line of battle and in front of Alexander's bridge. It was here the brave Gen. Preston Smith fell. After this victorious and most brilliant achievement our army rested on their arms for the night. During the fight Capt. Carnes's battery was captured, all the horses being killed, and all the artillerists being either killed or wounded. This battery was afterwards retaken by Gen. Smith's brigade, and also one or two other pieces which had been abandoned, the horses being killed. That day we took the enemy's celebrated Loomis battery of 6 guns, and 4 other pieces, and 1,200 prisoners.

The fight on Saturday commenced on this side of the Chickamauga river, extending from the right of Lee & Gordon's mills to what is known as the new bridge across that stream, a distance of about 5 miles, with a flanking force well out on either wing. In the evening the yankees retreated across that stream, burning the new bridge behind them, the river dividing the two armies for the night. That night the yankees were hard at work digging entrenchments, and threw up three lines of works towards the Missionary Ridge.

Sunday morning the 20th, before day, the banks were dug down on each side of the stream, just below the point where the bridge had been burned, and our forces forded the stream and drew up in line of battle about 8 o'clock.

Gen. Polk, who commanded the right, had a hot day's work before him, but he felt confident of success. The battle field was an undulating or rolling open wood, so much so that artillery had room and range enough for full play. The attack was commenced by our forces shortly after nine o'clock A. M. Our line of battle was four miles west of Chickamauga, and half a mile east of the main road leading from Lafayette to Chattanooga. We pressed the enemy sorely from the start, who, though strongly contesting the ground inch by inch, gradually fell back before our braves. Charge after charge was made on the enemy, we turning their left on their centre, and driving back his right at the same time. In the afternoon the enemy attempted to throw reinforcements from the left to the right across an open field and the Chattanooga road. Maj. Williams's battery was concentrated on this road, and cut off the enemy, the forest being completely mowed down with grape, canister, shrapnel and shell; it was at this time we took several thousand prisoners. It was after dark that Gen. Polk carried the last line of the enemy's entrenchments, when a thrilling yell of triumph rang out on the air, which told of our glorious victory.

The enemy was completely routed, and in full retreat. Gen. Breckinridge's division, and Gen. Preston's of Backner's corps, also bore a most gallant part in the charging of the enemy's entrenchments, who were driven three miles back to Missionary Ridge, and from which the enemy were driven to within five miles of Chattanooga. Gen. Bragg was on the field with the troops, night and day, and in riding down the lines in front of Gen. Breckinridge's division, on the night of victory, he was most enthusiastically cheered by Breckinridge and his brave Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida troops.

We have captured over 40 stand of colors, 45 pieces of artillery, and taken over 6000 prisoners. Our loss is estimated from 8000 to 10,000, killed and wounded; the enemy's cannot be less than from 20,000 to 25,000.

The battle-field extended about ten miles, and the carnage was the most frightful yet witnessed, far exceeding Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro', or Shiloh. The constant and terrific roar of artillery never was exceeded. The fighting of our men on Sunday evening in carrying the enemy's entrenchments was magnificent, grand, and terrible. They faced the whirlwind of lead and iron with the steadiness and composure of a summer's rain. Then came charge after charge, the frightful gaps in our lines being immediately closed up, and with the yell of demons our battle cry arose above the roar and crash of musketry and artillery, while the terror-stricken foe fell back aghast as our braves mounted and carried their entrenchments, line after line, over the dead carcases of the Abolition foe, who fell in heaps in the pits they had but dug for themselves.

The battle field that night by moonlight—the glittering beams shining on the ghastly faces of the dead, distorted in expression from the wounds of their torn and mangled bodies, with heaps of the wounded and dying, with scattered arms strewn everywhere, broken artillery carriages and caissons, dead horses, and all that makes up the debris of a bloody contested field—was terrible and appalling.

Gen. Polk fought his corps with great skill and ability, and with as the coolness that bravery can command. The noble division of the heroic Breckinridge and chivalrous Cheatham carried the last entrenchments and they slept upon the field with the wreath of victory crowning their brows. McNair's brigade, attached to Bushrod Johnson's division was on the left of Gen. D. H. Hill's corps, and charged the entrenchments Sunday with its famed and distinguished gallantry, taking 14 pieces of artillery.

On Monday the 21st, Gen. Forrest pursued the enemy, capturing a squadron of Gen. Stanly's yankee cavalry, and general skirmishing taking place, the enemy retreating on Chattanooga. Gen. Wheeler had also captured a large train of wagons, burning a large portion, and securing over 1,000 prisoners. To-night, (Tuesday,) as I close this letter, which I send by private express, a courier just in reports that the enemy are burning their stores at Chattanooga and crossing the river.

When it is taken into consideration that our army had to travel ankle deep in dust, over a wild, barren, broken country, without affording any subsistence, and our men on half rations, undergoing forced marches and terrible sufferings without a murmur, and then to contemplate their heroism on the field, which has won us so great and glorious a victory, it cannot be doubted but that the God of battles favored our arms. But for want of rations Gen. Bragg would have followed up his victory the next day; but our troops were unable to move until our supplies came up. In this great battle Gen. Bragg has exhibited a military sagacity far over-reaching Rosecrans, and by his masterly manœuvres has handled his army with a skill and judgment that only could have secured to us such a glorious victory.

Hard Fighting.—A letter in the Atlanta Appeal says of the "pinch" in Sunday's battle:—"Both wings of the enemy gradually gave way before the impetuous valor of our forces; but the center maintained a steady position. With a view to break the centre if possible our forces were concentrated about 2 o'clock, and a terrible charge made upon that portion of the enemy's lines. On this portion of the line, at this time, the battle is said to have raged with unprecented fierceness. Many of Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, who arrived here wounded this morning say they never saw such fighting in all their Virginia campaigns. It was absolutely, in many places, a hand-to-hand engagement in its literal sense, in which superior determination and nerve even against superior numbers were victorious, and about 4 o'clock Rosecranz's center wavered, and, trembling under the weight of our determined columns, gave way, falling back something near 4 miles between that time and 6 o'clock, at which hour my informant left the field."

Losses of Officers.—A Major General and several Brigadier Generals are numbered among the noble dead of our side. The veteran tenth Tennessee lost 25 out of 30, and the eighteenth Tennessee is now led by a lieutenant, every officer above that grade being either killed or wounded. The second Kentucky, with a small proportion of officers, lost 20.

Extent and Character of Our Casualties.—A correspondent of the Appeal writes from the battle-field:

"A gentleman, whom I have every reason to belive, tells me that late on Sunday evening he heard a conversation between several general officers, concerning the amount of our loss in the battle, and it seemed to be the general opinion that, in killed and wounded, it would not fall below 10,000 or go higher than 12,000. Of these it is thought that 6 out of 7 are wounded, and a very large proportion only slightly. The number of slightly wounded is said to be unprecedentedly large."

Spoils.—The prisoners, up to Monday morning, will reach at least 7,000, and some reports say 12,000. The artillery taken up to Monday morning is now stated to be 68 pieces; and in small arms I am assured that enough has been collected from the field to fill the depot at this place. In the item of blankets, knapsacks, canteens, etc., a very large accession has been made to our quartermaster's stores from the spoils of the field.

Burned to Death.—About four o'clock on Sunday the shelling of the enemy set the woods on fire on our left, and the fire is said to have extended over a large portion of the ground that had been traveled by the contending armies, and large numbers of the enemy's wounded who were last to be removed from the field suffered the tortures of that element which they have used with such devastating effect against us.

The Situation in Tennessee.—It is quite certain that Rosecrans cannot continue long in possession of Chattanooga if the telegram is true that Longstreet holds the railroad and the river between him and Burnside. Whatever may be the strength of the works at Chattanooga, the enemy is too far from his base of supplies to make a prolonged defence there, and will either be starved or whipped out in short order.

The military geography of the situation is now clearer than that indicated in former dispatches. The disposition of a portion of our forces at Lookout Mountain is the important incident of the recent news. This position commands both the river and railroad; it cannot be flanked; it affords the only possible route by which Burnside can reach Chattanooga. It is said to be one of the most defensible positions on the continent. The railroad here is built on a shelf of the mountain, so difficult is the pass through it; and its rugged and precipitous sides also command the water avenue of the Tennessee. It is not possible that such a position can be forced by either Rosecranz or Burnside, and it is said to have been already successfully defended against two attempts of the former.

But really too much importance is given in the public mind to the probability of Burnside's junction with the remnant of the enemy at Chattanooga. We are assured by the authorities which are best informed of military matters in the West, that the force of that commander will not exceed 20,000 effective men. This reinforcement would not even repair the yankee loss in the battle of Chickamauga; it would be matched on our side by Longstreet's fresh troops; and it could have, under any circumstances, but little effect to turn the scales of victory.—*Rich. Examiner, 28th.*

Gen. Helm.—Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm, who was killed at Chickamauga, was leading his men on to victory, when he fell mortally wounded in the abdomen by a minie ball. He was taken back to the hospital, six miles above Ringgold, where he expired during the night. He was a grandson of Ben Hardin, the celebrated Kentuckian. He entered the Southern army without a commission, but from the rank of private he was soon made Colonel, and commanded the 1st Kentucky cavalry in the Confederate service. He was made Brigadier-General in March, 1862, and took command of a Kentucky brigade at Vicksburg last summer. His wife is a half sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and a sister of Alex. Todd, who was killed at Baton Rouge. It will also be remembered that Lieut. Todd, who was killed at Shiloh, was his brother-in-law. Before Gen. Helm died, the chaplain conversed and prayed with him, and he expressed perfect resignation to his fate, which he met in the same cheerful spirit that he has so well served his country. Thus, without a murmur, passed away another of the numerous throng of brave defenders of truth, justice and liberty.

In Helm's 1st Kentucky brigade 1,768 men went into action—432 only came out of it.

An Incident of the late Battle.—The Federals have a jolly way of throwing down their guns and rushing to the rear of our troops when they have enough of our musketry. While General Lyttle was not far from our line his men suddenly rushed forward, and when he was for a moment amazed at the brilliant charge made without orders, and then when he saw that their muskets had been thrown away, he sought himself to escape with his staff. He turned his horse to fly, but it was too late; he, and every man near him, was killed. He was shot through the head, the ball entering just above the neck and coming out above his nose.—*Atlanta Paper.*

This section has been visited during the past week with killing frosts. Much late corn has been destroyed, and vegetation generally looks as if it had undergone the "stewing" process. A sad loss in the present condition of the country, when everything that can "feed man or beast" is in such urgent demand.—*Asheville News.*

Absentees from Bragg's Army.—It is said that out of Gen. Bragg's original army, there are 17,000 men in hospitals or on sick-leave. That would have been thought a big army when the war first began.

AN ENGLISH VISIT TO THE FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the London Times writes a highly interesting account of a visit to the C. S. steamer Florida, now lying at Brest, France. We make some extracts:

"I had no difficulty in making out this now celebrated vessel, as she lay at anchor among some of the giants of the French navy—a long, low, black, rakish looking craft, not over smart in appearance, yet useful every inch of her—a pigmy among these monsters, and yet a formidable pigmy, even to the unpractised eye, the palmetto flag flying proudly from her mizen. When we landed at the Cale in the harbor the crowd which usually assembles to welcome or pester new comers was full of "La Floride" and her doings.

* * * We sent our cards to Capt. Maffit, and were immediately admitted on board. Directly Capt. Maffit understood that we were British subjects he invited us below into his little cabin, and when I told him that there were many people in England who regarded his career with great interest, he entered very freely into a recital of his adventures.

Of the Captain himself I may say that he is a slight, middle-sized, well knit man, a merry looking man, with a ready, determined air, full of life and business—apparently the sort of man who is equally ready for a fight or a jollification, and whose preference for the latter would by no means interfere with his creditable conduct of the former. His plainly-furnished little state-room looked as business like as a merchant's office. The round table in the centre was strewn with books and innumerable manuscripts, and on the shelves were formidable looking rows of account books, charts, &c. I may observe of the cabin, as of every part of the Florida, that none of it appears to have been built for ornament—all for use.

Capt. Maffit forthwith began an animated recital of his career and adventures. He is 42 years old, and is the oldest officer on board. All the officers were born in the Confederate States, and most of them were officers in the U. S. Navy before the outbreak of the war. The oldest of the officers is not more than 23. The men are more mixed. There are 100 able seamen on board the Florida, and about 13 officers. Capt. Maffit says that he has hardly ever taken a prize but what some of the crew of the prize have come forward to say, "Should like to serve with you, sir." Generally speaking, he has to refuse; but if he sees a very likely fellow he takes him on.

Capt. Maffit was a Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy before the outbreak, and in that capacity distinguished himself greatly. In 1858 he commanded the brig Dolphin, when he captured the slaver Echo with 400 slaves on board, and took her into Charleston. For this feat his health was drunk at a public dinner at Liverpool; and it is a curious fact, for those who maintain that the civil war in America is founded upon the slave question, that the commander of this important Confederate cruiser should be the very man who has distinguished himself actively against the slave trade. In 1859 Capt. Maffit commanded the U. S. steamer Crusader, and captured four slavers.

The Captain had a great deal to say about his successful feat at Mobile. In his opinion it has been the greatest naval feat of modern times. He dwelt long and warmly upon the incidents of the affair, and pointed proudly to the marks of shrapnel, which are numerous enough, upon the masts and smokestacks. The Florida was struck with three heavy shots on that occasion, and one can easily perceive in the side of the ship where the mischief caused by the 11-inch shell has been repaired. The Florida made no endeavor to reply to the fire which she received, the sea running too high to admit of steady aim, and her small crew being too much occupied in the management of the ship.

The only broadside which the Florida has fired in anger was against the Ericsson, an armed merchantman, which she encountered some forty miles from New York. The Ericsson, a very large vessel, did not reply, but made the best of her way off, and succeeded in escaping. When they ventured within forty miles of New York they did not know that the arrival of the Tacony (one of their "outfit,") had put the New Yorkers on their guard, and they soon found that there were about seventy armed vessels out searching for them, and so were glad to retreat. "We never seek a fight," said Capt. Maffit, "and we don't avoid one. You see, we've only two vessels against 1500, so we should stand a poor chance. Our object is merely to destroy their commerce, so as to bring about a peace. We have taken altogether seventy-two prizes, and estimate the value at $15,000,000. The Jacob Bell alone was worth $2,100,000."

The Captain exhibited a book in which all the prizes were regularly entered and all particulars relating thereto. He explained that their mode of procedure was to burn and destroy the property of the Northern States wherever they found it. I asked if they took gold and precious articles, and the reply was, "Pretty quick, when we get them." The papers of the burned prizes are all kept and a valuation is made before the destruction of the vessels, in the expectation that when peace is restored the Confederate Government will make an appropriation of money equivalent to the claims of the captors. In consequence of this arrangement there is very little actual treasure on board the Florida, and the officers and crew are working mainly on the faith of the future independence and solvency of the Confederacy. "Anyway," said Capt. Maffit, "we have cost the Government very little, for we've lived off the enemy. Oh, yes, we've served them out beautifully."

In reply to some question as to the method of capture the captain said, "We only make war with the U. S. Government, and we respect little property. We treat prisoners of war with the greatest respect. Most of those whom we have captured have spoken well of us. To be sure we have met with some ungrateful rascals, but you meet with these all the world over. The last prize we took was the Anglo-Saxon, which we took in the English Channel, about sixty miles from Cork. She had coal on board, and we burnt her. The Pilot was a saucy fellow, and maintained that he was on his piloting ground. He insisted on being landed in an English port, but we could not do that. I brought him and twenty-four men here to Brest, and sent them to the English Consul. If the pilot has any just claim upon us it will be settled by the Confederate Government. That's not my business. My business is to take care of the ship."

When the Florida came into Brest she had been at sea for eight months without spending more than four entire days in port. Before entering the port of Brest she had not been more than twenty-four hours in any one port, although she visited Nassau, Bermuda, Pernambuco, and Sterra (Brazil.) "Yes, indeed, sir," said the captain, "two hundred and forty-five days upon solid junk, without repairs or provisions." During all this time they had only lost fifteen men, including those who were killed and wounded at Mobile, the paymaster (who died of consumption) and one officer (who was accidently drowned.) They have come into Brest to repair the engines, which are some whatout of order, the shaft being quite out of line. The Emperor has given orders that the Florida is to be admitted into the port for all necessary repairs, and is to be supplied with everything she may require except munitions of war.

In the course of conversation Capt. Maffit gave me an account of what he called "the outfits" of the Florida. These have been three in number. The Clarence was captured off Pernambuco on the 5th of May, and Lt. Reed was put on board with twenty men and one gun. These were afterwards changed to the Tacony, a better vessel, which was captured shortly after, and (to borrow Captain Maffit's expression) "she captured right and left." Finally, she took the revenue cutter off Portland harbor. The other "fit out" was the Lapwing, on board of which Lieut. Avrett was put to cruise on the Equator. He made several captures and has now returned to his ship.

The Florida mounts only eight guns—six forty-eight pounders of the Blakeley pattern, made at Low Moor, and stern and bow chasers.

On taking our seats I asked Capt. Maffit whether he expected to be interrupted on leaving Brest, pointing at the same time to the Goulet—the narrow passage which affords the only ingress and egress to and from the Rade. "Well," replied he, "I expect there will be seven or eight of them out there before long; but I'm not afraid. I've run eight blockades already, and it 'll go hard, but I'll run the ninth."

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

We continue to receive information of reactionary movements, in those parts of the State where some of the people have been led to believe that by holding the so-called peace meetings, the war could be brought to a close, and the halcyon days of tranquility and prosperity be at once restored to them. They are beginning to see the delusion, and to learn that the only road to peace is a determined and persistent resistance to the vile enemy who comes to seek our ruin, and will certainly visit it upon us if we fall into his power, whether it be by subjugation while nobly fighting for our rights, or by a base and cowardly submission to his fiendish designs.

We conversed with a gentleman from Randolph county, a few days since, who assured us of a reactionary movement of this kind in that county. He also gives us an account of the most deplorable state of affairs there, brought about by deserters from the army and men of conscript age who were skulking from duty. Our informant stated that they were going through the country day and night, robbing, stealing and committing all manner of depredations. He mentioned the name of Alfred Brower, Esq., who has often represented the county in the Legislature, whose house was visited and he was forced to surrender all his fire-arms. On the next day a squad of the same gang returned to his house and literally sacked it—taking almost every particle of wearing apparel and bed clothing, and carrying off a large quantity of provisions. And they are roaming all through the country visiting like outrages upon all within their reach.

Such a state of things has aroused the people to a state of self defence, and they are turning out in large bodies to arrest the thieving scoundrels and turn them over to the conscript officers. Several have been shot, two or three killed, and a good many arrested.

The people are beginning to understand this state of things as one of the fruits of those meetings that refused obedience to the laws of the country, induced soldiers to leave the army and give up the contest, and encouraged men of the conscript age to take to the woods rather than go into the ranks of their country. And the industrial and frugal class of citizens who have homes and provisions for their families, now see that these men must be arrested, and the sentiment and feeling which brought about this state of things must be put down, and these lawless mercenaries dispersed, or their property will be taken from them, their homes be desolated, and the whole country be ransacked and ruined. No wonder there is a reaction there.

And as it is in Randolph so it will and must be in other counties, where deserters and skulking conscripts are allowed to remain unmolested. They are compelled to remain in the woods, and consequently cannot earn a living by honest industry; hence they are forced to steal and plunder, and those who refuse or decline to arrest them are the sufferers—their houses and beds are stripped of clothing, their smoke houses and cribs robbed, and their families exposed to their ravages at all times. The safety of every man's home, family and property, now calls upon him to arrest these fellows and rid the country of their dangerous and thieving presence.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

FAYETTEVILLE

We have watched with much interest since the war began, the development of the spirit of benevolence which has been evoked by the demands of the times, and while in nothing has North Carolina been behind her sister States in affording material aid to the government in carrying on the war, yet in the manifestation of individual liberality from almost her entire population, she has outstripped herself, if she has not gone beyond her sisters. In speculation, extortion, money-making, her people have not, perhaps, been behind the rest, yet their unwonted zeal in giving to help on the cause has been wonderful. Nor has this been confined to any particular community—all have done well.

The people of Fayetteville, however, have perhaps in their munificence and large-souled liberality exceeded them all. "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all." This spirit has been shown from the beginning, as well in the judicious manner it has been applied as the extent of their munificence. Conversing with a friend some time ago on this subject, who resides in this city, the conclusion was that since the beginning of the war, the individual contributions of the citizens of that place, for the various objects of benevolence in aid of the cause, had exceeded $500,000.

Last year a number of her citizens raised $16,000 for the purchase of corn to be disposed of to the poor at cost. Recently, we learn from the Observer, an association has been formed to raise a fund for the purchase of the necessaries of life, to be sold to the indigent at cost and charges. Already a fund of upwards of $42,000 had been subscribed. Since that several gentlemen have united in the purchase of 500 cords of wood to be supplied to the needy, and the liberal contractor has agreed to furnish the wood at cost.

Here then is an example worthy of imitation in every community in the State. Will it not be imitated by all?

But these manifestations of liberality are not spasmodic exhibitions of benevolence to be talked of. We know that people, and spent three of the most pleasant years of our life with them, and we know these manifestations to be characteristic of her citizens. A more high-souled, unselfish, liberal-minded people do not live any where this side of Heaven. But it may be said that they have been making large profits since the war began. Some of them may, and so have some people all over the State. And we are glad of it. They are the right kind of people to make, who give so liberally—hence God blesses them. May He reward them a thousand-fold more.

Raleigh Christian Advocate.

Newbern.—By an arrival from Newbern we learn that last week there were three white and one black regiment in and around Newbern, likewise some 125 or 130 cavalry and a battery of field artillery. There was at Bachelor's Creek one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry. The Yankees had an iron clad railroad battery of six guns, which they haul with mules.—*Journal.*

IN MEMORIAM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

No more fitting tribute to the memory of the dead can be paid, than that which is often expressed, by the silence of a tear, amid the sad and solemn scenes of burial.

Eulogies may be written, words of kindness may be spoken, the talents, the excellencies, the virtues of a man may be rehearsed, but that tribute, which the heart in its silent sadness pays over the grave, is of itself an eulogium without flattery, unbiassed by caprice, selfishness or ostentation. So that, in many cases, where the good, the pure and virtuous, die—their best eulogies are written in the hearts of mourning friends.

But beside this tribute thus paid by some one, or by many, to all who die, there is in the death of an official personage, a demand made by public opinion for a more extended tribute to his memory—a record of his life, as well as an obituary.

The late Colonel James A. J. Bradford was born in Tennessee, some time in the year 1803, and soon thereafter removed to the State of Kentucky with his father's family. Of his early years but little is known, but that they must have been well employed, and his education well attended to, his after life and attainments fully attest. His father was an intimate personal friend of General Andrew Jackson, and the christian names of his father and that of President Jackson are conjoined in the christian name of James Andrew Jackson Bradford.

Amongst the private papers of the late Col. Bradford the original of the following letter has been found, and is here transcribed to show that through the kindness of Gen'l Jackson Col. Bradford was indebted for his education at Lexington, Kentucky, and for position as a Cadet at West Point.

"To Cadet James A. J. Bradford,
"Lexington, Kentucky:
"Hermitage, April 14th, 1828.

"Dear Sir: I rec'd last mail your letter of 1st instant, and send you, with the greatest pleasure, the inclosed letter to the Superintendent of the Military School.

"I am sorry that you should have thought any apology necessary, or felt any delicacy in the application on the subject.

"I am a very plain man—and nothing gratifies me more than the opportunity of rendering my friends every service within my power, and especially the representative of one such as your father, with whom I had a long acquaintance, and to whose memory I recur with the warmest feelings of sensibility and respect.

"I hope that with your education at West Point, you may learn to be the defender of your country's rights, and approve yourself worthy the care and the hopes of your Government.

"Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
"ANDREW JACKSON."

He entered West Point as a Cadet in 1823, graduated with distinction as Second Lieutenant of Artillery in 1827, and was made Captain of Ordnance in 1832. He filled many important positions, and aided materially the construction of several Arsenals. He was for years Commandant of Fort Columbus and Governor's Island, and also of Fort Warren, where, after the fall of Hatteras, he was confined as a prisoner. An autograph manuscript by his comrade prisoners is to found amongst his papers, a curious and interesting record of his captivity. His personal friendships were few, but his attachments were lasting and sincere. The friendship between himself and President Davis began in early life at West Point, and is thought to have continued mutual and heartfelt to the day of his death.

In person, Col. Bradford was a truly handsome man. In manner and conversation he was an accomplished gentleman.

Those who knew him best, esteemed him as well for his generosity, his kindness and his prudence, as they admired his finely cultivated mind, and pleasant converse.

The Confederacy owes to him a debt of gratitude. Aiding as he did in laying the corner stone of the Arsenal, ever active through difficulties and the changes of Administration in pushing forward to completion its construction, he had the satisfaction of knowing, that to his energy and zeal the State of North Carolina and the Confederacy were indebted for a work of improvement, an ornament useful as it is beautiful, and which is now unrivalled throughout the South.

He loved the town of Fayetteville. Who that has stood amidst the silent records of the dead in our own quiet Grave Yard on Cross Creek, but remembers how much of beauty the place has derived from the tasteful suggestions of the late Col. Bradford. If the sleeping dead who people its sacred shades could speak, they would tell how often there together walked Winslow and Bradford, planning some little thing in memory of those who sleep the sleep that knows no waking. That quiet city of the dead, that lovely resting-place beside the quiet flow of Cross Creek, was to both of them in years gone by an hallowed spot, and often have they both been heard to wonder why had not art been made to lend a helping hand to decorate and beautify a place so eminently fitted for the last repose of man; why did not the whole people of Fayetteville spend something of their time and means to adorn a place to which scarce a single one is not bound by ties sacred and heartfelt.

Col. Bradford was identified with the Town. Here the larger portion of his life was passed; here what little of this world's goods he had, he had received and generously distributed; here was to him a home when living—and here, as he willed it, he fell asleep in death. No kindred hand closed his dying eyes, no mother's voice gently lulled his soul to rest, but hearts full of that love which friendship long and lasting feels, beat in solemn sadness at his death, and ministering hands of love decked with roses his honored grave. In the Arsenal Grove, beneath the trees of the forest he had trimmed, he sleeps in silence. Peace to his ashes.

France and the United States.—The New Orleans Bee, of the 9th instant, (it was in other papers also,) gives the particulars of a treaty of peace and commerce between Hon. John Slidell, on the part of the Confederacy, and the Emperor Napoleon, and that one of our Commissioners was to accompany Maximilian from France to Mexico, with a fleet of French and Austrian vessels—all to sail on first of October.

This news, it is stated, completely changed the programme of the enemy respecting the attack on Mobile. Thirty-five thousand men are now on their way up Red River, *en route*, it is supposed to the Mexican frontier. It is represented further that there are now about five thousand men in the different barracks around New Orleans, and that all the steamers in the rivers, schooners and other crafts in the lakes, have been seized by the Government, and all provisioned, with wood, water &c., ready to sail at a moment's warning.

A State with Three Governors.—Tennessee presents the extraordinary attitude of having three Governors, neither of whom may be said to hold his office by a very fixed or certain tenure. Hon. Robert Caruthers has recently been elected by a very large majority of the voters of the State, but as he must be inaugurated in the presence of the General Assembly, he cannot take his seat, and Gov. Harris retains his position until his successor is sworn in. Both of them are now in Georgia. The former awaiting the progress of events, in Atlanta; the latter with Bragg's army on the confines of Tennessee. In the meantime, Andy Johnson exercises the functions of military Governor, under the protection of Lincoln bayonets, and in violation of the popular will.

WAR NEWS

From the West.—Atlanta dates to the 26th inst. are encouraging as to Bragg's prospects. Gen. Wheeler had driven the yankees from Lookout Mountain, now held by Longstreet's forces commanding the river and railroad below Chattanooga. The position is a very important one, 12 miles from Chattanooga. It was not thought that Bragg would assault, "as we command the situation and need not sacrifice lives." There were rumors of Burnside's approach with 40,000 men, but it was not thought that he had more than 20,000, and a heavy Confederate force was between him and Rosecranz. Our loss in killed and wounded was said to be 12,000. Yankee loss in killed, wounded and prisoners 28,000. Northern papers at Mobile say it was 30,000.

Successful Naval Expedition.—Captain Bell, who left Richmond a few days since for the purpose of leading a naval expedition in open boats on the Chesapeake Bay, has returned to the State, after having achieved a brilliant success. He succeeded in sinking seven yankee vessels and taking considerable property. One vessel he ran ashore in Virginia, and saved from her a large quantity of cheese, &c. He captured seventeen prisoners, who are now on their way to Richmond. Incidents of this kind show that the navy is not entirely a dead letter, and that a body of determined men, headed by brave officers, may succeed in inflicting considerable damage upon the enemy.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A Bold Feat.—Thirty-nine deserters from a Virginia regiment in Bragg's Army, passed through this place last Sunday week, all mounted, and armed with the Mississippi rifle. They represented themselves as belonging to Williams' Virginia Cavalry, and on their way to that command, and thus succeeded in passing through this place. On Monday, however, suspicion was aroused that all was not right, and Maj. John W. Woodfin with 25 men put off on the track. The deserters it seems went to Alexander & Burnett's, ten miles below here and on the direct road to Tennessee, when, from some cause, they changed their route and struck across the country, through Yancy county. This fact Maj Woodfin learned before starting, and shaped his course accordingly. He pressed after them with his handful of men, riding two entire days and nights without resting, and at daylight on Thursday morning overtook them encamped on Watauga river, in Watauga county, some eighty miles from this place. Some of his men had fallen behind, their horses having broke down under the long and rapid march, so that when he came up with them he had but 18 men. He surrounded their camp almost before they were aware of his presence, and demanded a surrender, which, after some parley, was complied with. He captured 36, two making their escape and one being absent from the camp at the time. When they found they had surrendered to just one half their own number, their mortification was extreme.

Maj. Woodfin returned to this place on Friday evening, when his prisoners were properly cared for, and are, ere this, safely lodged at Camp Vance, near Morganton.

Some of the prisoners admitted that all of the horses except three were stolen.

Maj. Woodfin and the gallant men under his command deserve the thanks of every good citizen for this daring achievement. They have returned 36 soldiers to duty and rid the country of a dangerous band of *free dealers* in horse flesh.—*Asheville News, 24th.*

A Daring Act.—On Wednesday, three scouts belonging to the Black Horse Cavalry, Fourth Virginia regiment, made a dash upon the yankee brigade headquarters, near Meade's, captured a large U. S. flag, and brought it in safely to Gen. Stuart. The scouts who performed this daring act are privates Smith, Smoot and Lewis. The flag was deposited at the War Department last night by private Pat Channing Smith, who was a prominent actor in the affair, together with a highly complimentary letter from Gen. Stuart. A handsomer flag ot the gridiron style we have never seen. It is made of rich, heavy silk, and appears to have seen but little service. The eagle which surmounted the staff is a fine piece of carving, and handsomely gilded.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Western Louisiana.—The Atlanta Confederacy states on authority of a gentleman recently from Texas that Western Louisiana, about the Atchafalaya and Old rivers, is an uninterrupted solitude. This portion of Louisiana may be called the garden spot of the world. On some of the plantations the sugar houses alone cost their owners from 80,000 to $130,000. The dwellings are palaces with every luxury and embellishment that fancy could contrive or wealth procure. The negro quarters are equal to the houses of respectable families in easy circumstances. As far as the eye can reach, the waving lines of sugar cane and Indian corn extend as straight as if the plough had been directed with mathematical accuracy. The palace and the negro quarter are desecrated, the fences are down, and the luxuriant fields are ripening undisturbed—not a horse or a cow, or a four-footed beast of any kind, being left to disturb the melancholy silence. Here and there an old white man, or a stealthy negro man, issues from some door at the unusual sound of the traveller's vehicle, but his perturbation shows that he has not yet recovered from the last visitation of the ruthless yankees.

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the Old Issue of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all *mutilated* or THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "Greensboro," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C NOT SO SIGNED and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled.*

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted.*

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N C., 22d Sept. 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
W. A Caldwell, Secretary. 67*8m

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

Malcom Nicholson and others vs. Murdoch D. Nicholson and others. Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, M. D. Nicholson, Alex. Nicholson, Neill Matthews and wife Margaret, Calvin Odom and wife Mary, Christian Buie and Catharine White, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard pro confesso as to them and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Alex. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July, 1863. Issued 26th Sept. 1863.

A. H. McNeill, Clerk, crc pd.